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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 215



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REVIEWS VOGEL'S BOOK ON JAPANESE ECONOMY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Yu Zhong [7183 0022]: "Probing the Mystery of the Japanese 'Economic Miracle'"]

[Text] In recent years, almost all the capitalist nations have become greatly interested in the Japanese economy, thereby setting off a "Japan craze." The book "Japan As Number One - Lessons for America" was published during this craze. This book, which was published in May 1979 both in English and Japanese, was put on sale simultaneously in the United States and Japan and turned to be a best seller.

The author of this book, after years of study, cited a vast amount of material and concrete instances to probe the mystery of the Japanese "economic miracle." He felt that the mystery in the Japanese economy does not come from the so-called traditional national character or the virtues inherited from the old days, but lies in its unique organizational capability, farsighted planning and policies, ability to pool the wisdom of the masses, and its consciousness in achieving its goals. In the early 1950's, when its economy began to revive, Japan was able to aim at its long-term interest by formulating a policy of "taking trade as the foundation of the state" and went a step further to organize trading companies in a planned way to vigorously develop overseas markets. Preferential treatment was provided by the government in this respect. In the second half of the 1960's, in order to improve the competitiveness of its products in international markets, the Japanese government concentrated its capital on capital-intensive industries. In the second half of the 1970's, in view of the fact that contradictions intensified in world's scramble for international markets, Japan again put forward a policy of "taking technology as the basis of the state" in order to turn the "material war" into a "soft ware war." Since the shock of the oil crisis in 1973, its focal point has again been shifted to service industries as well as industries concerning information and knowledge, which consume less energy.

The author pointed out that the quality of the people of a nation is an important factor influencing the speed of national development. The Japanese miracle has relied on its educational undertakings and on its "knowledgeable people." Japan has implemented a system of 9-year compulsory education. Japanese students from primary to senior middle schools have a good grasp of their basic courses. As a result, their level is comparatively higher than students of the same grade in

Western nations. Besides school education, the Japanese enterprises are more concerned with long-term profits. They provide on-the-job training for their employees regardless of costs. In Japan, it is almost impossible to find a leader of an enterprise who is not of the "intellectual circles."

The author also felt that another factor of the success of Japan lies in its personnel and wage systems. The Japanese industries have adopted a system of permanent employment with an "order of seniority" which means the position of an employee is decided in accordance with his seniority. He must start with his job as a junior worker and will then be promoted step by step to section chief, division chief, and then department manager. Measures adopted in the wage system include basic salary and fringe benefits. Everyone is eligible for promotion; however, more generous supplementary wages are given to the more capable, vigorous and hard working people who have achieved obvious successes. This double standard wage system which is strict and impartial in meting out rewards and punishments is regarded as advantageous to encouraging the initiative of the employees in production.

The book also felt that both the labor-management relations and information gathering in Japan are better than that in other Western nations and thereby enabling Japan, a "small country in terms of resources," to become superior to those large countries having abundant resources.

Ezra F. Vogel, the author of "Japan As Number One - Lessons for America," is a professor and Chairman of the Council on East Asian Studies at Harvard University. He has spent more than 20 years studying the politics and economics of Japan. Vogel said himself that his purpose for writing this book was to "sound the alarm for America" so it would "get going." He cited the words of Lu Xun: Is it necessary to awake those who are fast asleep in a house which is about to collapse? The conclusion: "The alarm must be sounded loudly." Perhaps because of the fact that he was too anxious to "sound the alarm," the author in his book overly-idealized the achievements of Japan. Some aspects of secondary importance were also regarded by him as primary aspects deserving of affirmation. Moreover, the method employed by the author to try to interpret the "Japanese miracle" simply from the angle of economics seems to be not comprehensive enough. Of course, among the books of the Western nations on Japanese economy, "Japan As Number One - Lessons for America" is a book having its own particular point of view and fairly rich contents. This is a book good for our reference.

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CSO: 4005/757

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS ON POLISH ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW291501 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (XINHUA)--In view of Poland's continuously worsening economic situation and shortage of market supplies, the Polish Government recently decided to lower meat ration standards for residents by an average of 20 percent in August and September this year. Except for coal miners working underground, children and expectant mothers, whose meat rations will remain unchanged, rations for all other residents will be reduced from 5 to 3 kilograms per month.

The Polish Government also plans to increase at once or in stages the price of bread, milk, coal, power, soap, refrigerators and other food and industrial products, expand the scope of rationing, and for this reason give suitable subsidies to low-income families.

It is reported that since the strikes in summer last year, industrial production has sharply declined. According to official statistics, industrial output value for the period between July 1980 and May 1981 dropped by 130 billion zlotys (equivalent to 4.3 billion U.S. dollars) as compared with the same period a year ago. The production situation has further worsened since the beginning of summer this year. Industrial output value for June dropped 16.9 percent compared with the same period last year. The number of cattle, hogs and sheep in stock dropped 6.7 percent, 13.3 percent and 7.4 percent respectively compared with the same period last year. Production decline has led to greater market shortages. Store shelves are empty, and there are increasing panic buying and long lines of shoppers.

The Polish Government's decision on lowering meat rationing standards and its plan to raise prices have drawn strong repercussions from people of various circles. The three major trade union organizations, the "Solidarity" Trade Union, the Industrial Trade Union [Hang Ye Gong Hui 5887 2814 1562 2585] and the Federation of Self-Governing Trade Unions separately held meetings or issued statements, opposing the decision.

According to a PAP report, (Ya Ao-nei-shi-kai-wei-qi), press spokesman of the "Solidarity" Trade Union, said at a press conference that the trade union did not agree with the lowering of food rations and requested the government to take emergency measures to improve the food supply situation. Walesa, leader of the "Solidarity" Trade Union, also said at a press conference that as a component part of economic reform, price hikes should come into effect after the economic reform

or in the final stage of the reform, and that the workers must be consulted on the necessary subsidies they should receive. At the same time, he indicated that the "Solidarity" Trade Union headquarters did not advocate nationwide protest activities. He said that protest actions organized on the issue of food and daily necessities shortages not only could not produce any concrete results, but on the contrary could aggravate the existing tense feelings.

It is reported that the Polish Government and the "Solidarity" Trade Union held a meeting on 27 July on the question of meat rationing standards and food supplies and reached a temporary agreement on reducing meat rations for residents only in August.

Since 25 July, mass meetings or demonstrations have taken place one after another in Kutno City in central Poland, Szczecin in the northwest, Lodz--Poland's second largest city--Katowice and Torun, protesting food shortages and opposing the reduction of meat rations and the proposed price hikes.

CSO: 4005/827

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WOMAN COMPLAINS TO DENG ABOUT PRC-SRV WAR

OW041451 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam ended more than 2 years ago. However, the Sino-Vietnamese border has not been calm and our PLA soldiers have continued to shed blood and make sacrifice in unnecessary armed clashes. Although the PLA Political Department has ceaselessly strengthened propaganda work among the troops, the heavy military casualties have doubtlessly affected the morale of our commanders and fighters.

The miserable feelings of parents, brothers and sisters who lost their kinfolks in this endless war can hardly be described. Many parents and other relatives of war victims have written to the central authorities to express their misfortune and misery and to put forth their problems, views and demands in connection with the border clashes.

One of these letters, from (Wu Huisheng), a retired woman schoolteacher in Kunming, to Deng Xiaoping is particularly touching. This letter reflects the innermost feelings of the tens of thousands of parents who have lost their sons. We will now broadcast, for our comrades, the full text of this letter:

Vice Chairman Deng: As I was waiting with an expectant feeling for the return of my youngest son who was soon to be demobilized, I suddenly received a notice about his death in some Sino-Vietnamese border area. The feeling of sorrow in my heart cannot be described. I had hoped that, as my youngest son and the family's sole successor, he would live with me for the rest of my life, since my husband and my daughter had died from hard work during a 3-year period of hardship and my elder son had died in an armed struggle during the 10 years of turmoil. At present I am a lonely and miserable old woman, the only survivor of the family.

Vice Chairman Deng, I understand that every one is responsible for his or her own prosperity or misery and that a man should fight on the battlefield to defend his country so that he will be respected even if he dies in action. However, what I do not understand is why China and Vietnam, which have been friendly neighboring countries and have been class brothers sharing weal and woe, have now become sworn enemies? Why should the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples kill each other? What is the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict for? For whom did my son die in action?

Vice Chairman Deng: I also do not understand how Vietnam, being a small country, can be hostile to our country of one billion people? I do not believe that Vietnam invades our border areas, kill our border people and threatens our security without reason or cause. I believe that we have punished Vietnam to serve our own political motives, thus creating the present situation.

Vice Chairman Deng, I am an old, retired schoolteacher who does not know much about state affairs but I do feel that the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict is meaningless and is not what the people want. The late Premier Zhou has said: All international disputes can be solved through peaceful means. It is you who has reached mutual understanding and established good relations with our old sworn enemies Japan and the United States. Why can you not improve our relations with Vietnam, a socialist country?

Vice Chairman Deng, I understand that you cannot make my son live again but I strongly believe that you can negotiate with Vietnam and reach an agreement to stop the bloody Sino-Vietnamese border conflict.

Vice Chairman Deng, as the mother of a victim of the war, I ask you to save the sons of tens of thousands of other mothers and to consider the feelings of mothers the world over.

[Signed] (Wu Huisheng)

CSO: 4005/827

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HUANG MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN MEXICO--Cancun, Mexico, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here the foreign ministers of four countries when he was attending the preparatory meeting on cooperation and development. They had friendly conversations. The foreign ministers who were met by Huang Hua were Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson. [Text]
[OWC30326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 3 Aug 81]

CSO: 4020/236

PARTY AND STATE

DENG SEEN MAKING SAME MISTAKES AS MAO

OW041301 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The resolution on historical questions adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee stressed: Likewise, responsibility for the errors committed in the work of the 1956-1966 period rested with the same collective leadership. Although Comrade Mao Zedong must be held chiefly responsible, we cannot lay the blame on him alone for all those errors.

Undoubtedly, this is a correct appraisal of the questions in the history of our party. But, we must add, the central leaders must not be divided among them evenly.

Judging from the merits and demerits of the current veteran leaders on the Party Central Committee, Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Bo Yibo and Peng Zhen, and of the younger leaders such as Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, it is obvious that a larger share of the responsibility for the errors committed in the past should rest with Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This is because among the present veteran comrades Deng Xiaoping had the closest work relationship with Chairman Mao. He was the general secretary of the Party Central Committee for many years, working at Chairman Mao's side and implementing the late chairman's important instruction. So Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chairman Mao must be held chiefly responsible for all those errors.

An extremely important fact which should especially be pointed out here is that working at Chairman Mao's side for many years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was most profoundly influenced by Chairman Mao and learned from his bad methods of leadership and his bad work style. Even before Chairman Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping used to practice what he learned. He has inherited Chairman Mao's bad methods of leadership and his bad work style. Because of this, he is the most dangerous man in the country.

Everybody knows that after Deng Xiaoping's reinstatement, our cadres and people hoped that he would adopt a correct method of leadership, inherit the party's fine work style and use his rich experience and knowledge and his power to help the Party Central Committee bring order out of chaos so that our party and state would quickly return to the correct road. But facts show that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who has now reached an advanced age, has acted more and more arbitrarily and has become feudalistic and authoritarian and that he cannot change the erroneous method of leadership and bad work style he inherited from Chairman Mao. Herein lies his

tragedy, the same kind of tragedy as pointed out in the party's resolution on historical questions in its appraisal of Chairman Mao.

In other words, summing up these facts, we can say that since his reinstatement Deng Xiaoping has, like Chairman Mao during his lifetime, begun to get arrogant. He has gradually divorced himself from practice and from the masses, acted more and more arbitrarily and subjectively, and increasingly put himself above the Party Central Committee, resulting in a steady weakening of the party's democratic centralism. As a matter of fact, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's erroneous personal leadership has replaced the collective leadership of the Party Central Committee and his authority has reached a peak.

Inheriting Chairman Mao's personal style of making arbitrary decisions and his personal method of leadership, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put himself above the other leaders of the Party Central Committee. Without his permission or approval, even such trusted persons as Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang cannot handle questions of prime importance, not to speak of other colleagues. This feudalistic and authoritarian practice has resulted in serious mistakes and tremendous damage to the country and is the root cause of the fact that the people find themselves now in an abyss of suffering.

The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee said: This state of affairs took shape only gradually and the Party Central Committee should be held partly responsible for failing to correct those errors in good time.

We should understand that if this state of affairs is not corrected promptly, the errors already committed will bring us still greater damage than ever before.

CSO: 4005/828

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES DENOUNCED AFTER BEING FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING LAWS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Li Kuo [2621 1674]: "We Don't Want Secretaries of That Kind"]

[Text] "We do not want secretaries of that kind." This remark is a clear-cut response to a news report (see RENMIN RIBAO of 18 July 1981) that Li Fengzhou [2621 7685 3166], deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Linxiang County, Hunan Province, was dismissed from all his posts both inside and outside the party on the charges of abusing his power in order to serve his personal interests.

The people have ample reason to denounce unhealthy tendencies. During the 10 years of turmoil, Lin and Jiang did great damage to the party by tarnishing its image and trampling its workstyle under foot. By then what the people saw in their real life were such rarely seen or seldom seen characters that emerged from among the communist party members: There were elements who thrived on the business of acting as "rebels" or informants intent on hunting and framing the innocent; there were speculators and sycophants who were awarded high official positions; there were double-dealers and opportunists; there were abusers of power, and elements devoted to fighting for the interests of their clans or small mountain-strongholds or for their own interests. In the past, these elements were always subjects of condemnation by people of rectitude and the mass media. The people have ample reason to be angered by the fact that so many years after the "gang of four" was overthrown, there remain figures such as Li Fengzhou who take advantage of their leadership positions to continue their wrongdoings in violation of party discipline and state laws.

"The workstyle of our ruling party is a problem which may spell life or death and survival or demise of the party." This problem has been repeatedly emphasized by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee during the past several years and has been written into the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Has this thoughtful admonition aroused enough attention of our comrades, (first of all our leading cadres)? Have they frequently used this as a rule to control every step they have taken and every statement they have made? A review of what county party committee deputy secretary Li Fengzhou has done during the past 5 years and the process in which he violated the laws and disrupted discipline reminds us that the corrosive effect this unhealthy tendency has had on the organization of our party has reached alarming proportions! Li Fengzhou's new home was a project which called for use of a tract of land owned by two units, building materials taken from 35 units, trucks borrowed from 18 units, a labor force organ-

ized by 10 units, and services rendered by 13 bureau directors, section chiefs and higher level cadres. This last point was more essential to his project than anything else. Were these cadres unwilling to bring their respective roles into full play, and to use their respective authorities to support Li Fengzhou, the building of his new home occupying 260 square meters in floor space was absolutely impossible. Needless to say these dozen or so "supporters" played different responsible roles in this case of violating law and discipline. Have any efforts been made to improve the living conditions of ordinary cadres and workers in Linxiang County? Has this county party committee ever mobilized more than 10 section chiefs, bureau directors and higher level cadres and manpower and material resources of scores of units to solve housing problems for the masses? These are something I really don't know.

"We do not want a secretary like that." This expresses a feeling that the masses are wholeheartedly behind the party's action to rectify its workstyle and to dismiss that secretary for violating law and discipline. The Party Central Committee has adopted a correct line, and correct principles and policies, clearly outlining the direction in which we will move and tasks we must fulfill. However, in certain localities, there remain persons like Li Fengzhou who tirelessly devote themselves to building cozy nests for themselves, and who still cherish special privileges and are contemptuous of party discipline and state laws. They have been proved incapable of leading the masses to thoroughly implement the party's policies and resolutions with one mind and one heart or to build our socialist spiritual civilization. The problem concerning the party's workstyle should be solved as a matter of first priority in the course of realizing the four modernizations and building socialist spiritual civilization. The recently published letter from Comrade Mao Zedong to Comrade Lei Jingtian [7191 4842 1131] provides a guiding principle for us to solve this problem. This solution is a reaffirmation and effective implementation of this important principle: "The members of the communist party and Red Army must be more strictly disciplined than the general civilians." Leaders and cadres must be treated more sternly than the ordinary members of the party. Once this principle is put into effect, it will certainly provide faster solutions for those seemingly unsolvable problems. This decision to deal blows to the unhealthy trends and practices and to revive and carry forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyle will convince the masses that our party really means business in its efforts to further rectify its workstyle. This is also a step to win greater support from them.

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CSO: 4005/806

PARTY AND STATE

LIU DINGYI'S ARTICLE ON REVOLUTION PRAISED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Sun Dunxiu [1327 2415 0208]: "Story Telling and Reasoning"]

[Text] I have finished nonstop a reading of an article by Comrade Liu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001] entitled "Who Can Lead the Socialist Construction Program to Victory?" This article is a response to a letter from GONGREN RIBAO, an interesting article dealing with the issue of confidence in the revolution. In this article, he conveyed his points in the form of a dramatic story rather than a dull speech full of theoretical phrases. "However, this article is not designed to tell a story alone." It was clearly designed to convey logical and theoretical matters in the form of a story. It can be said that he embodied his logic in his story! Today, some comrades often present their speeches and articles in a dry and undramatic manner which often lulls their listeners and readers to sleep. Their speeches and articles often include quotations from the Central Committee documents, newspapers and journals. Because they are merely a combination of quotations from different sources, they carry no power to appeal to the people. Some articles and speeches written for leading comrades by their secretaries invariably embody worn-out quotes, known principles, phrases, and oft-repeated remarks and therefore, they are nothing more than a scrap of "official paper." Certainly, they carry no power to inspire their readers or listeners.

Someone may ask: "How can a theoretical article be presented in a story form? Generally speaking, it is certain that since a theoretical article is not a story, no one can substitute story for a theoretical article. But the two can be mixed to make an article more presentable. Does it not sound good when an article is presented in a way that can appeal to the people just as Comrade Liu Dingyi has done?"

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CSO: 4005/806

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG'S PARTY MEMBER CONGRESSES--By the middle of June, 104 municipalities and counties in Guangdong Province, including six districts in Guangzhou Municipality, had held congresses of party members to democratically elect new leadership groups for the municipal and county CCP committees. The municipalities and counties which have held party congresses account for 90 percent of the total number of municipalities and counties. [HK180840 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Jun 81]

TIANJIN NEW PARTY MEMBERS--Over the past 4 years, Tianjin Municipality has recruited 34,000 new party members. Investigation reveals that 337 of the 843 new party members of No 1 Light Industry Bureau, Public Utility Bureau, National Defense Industry Office and 12 subordinate grassroots units of Hangu District have been assessed as advanced producers and outstanding CCP members and eight of them have been assessed as model workers. Party organizations at all levels have paid special attention to recruiting new party members from among the intellectuals. In 1980, 48 high-grade intellectuals joined the party. [HK230208 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Jun 81]

WAN LI WANTS NPC CONVENED--Beijing, 8 Aug (KYODO)--Chinese Deputy Premier Wan Li said Saturday the National People's Congress (parliament) will be convened by the end of this year. Major topics at the congress will include China's next five-year development program and restoration of the position head of state. Wan said this when he met Takao Kameoka, the visiting Japanese agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, at the Great Hall of the People. Kameoka earlier met Agriculture Minister Lin Hujia, who said China's 1981 harvest will be slightly bigger than last year's but gave no figures of the 1980 harvest. [Text] [OW081309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 8 Aug 81]

POLITICAL ACTIVIST ARREST--Hong Kong, 10 Aug (AFP)--Another Chinese political activist, Huang Yifei, has been arrested in Guangzhou, sources from the Hong Kong-based China Democratic Movement said here today. The sources said Huang, a motor mechanic in his early 30's, was probably arrested for having tried to publish an appeal against the arrest of noted dissident Wang Xizhe in April this year. Huang's house was searched at the time of the arrest of Wang Xizhe, but he himself was not picked up until the end of June, the sources said. There has been a wave of arrests of human rights and democracy activists throughout China since April this year, when activists planned to demonstrate for freedom of publication. Most of the arrested were editors or publishers of underground magazines across the country. [Text] [OW101409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 10 Aug 81]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXEMPLARY HOME LIFE OF GENERAL WANG GUANG-HUA DESCRIBED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Gao Feng [7559 1496]: "Life in a General's Home"]

[Text] Editorial Note: Parties have a party style, nations have a national style and families have a family style. Families are the cell units of a society and if the family style is correct then the party style and the national style can improve. Therefore, all politicians who have a strong sense of responsibility to their own class will be very careful about having a good family style. ZHU ZI ZHIJIA GEYAN--ZHU XI'S MAXIMS ON FAMILY LIFE is an example of the model family style as determined by the political representatives of the feudal class. We of the proletariat see the liberation of all mankind as the highest duty and are faithful to the collective interests of our class, therefore we should exert our utmost to build a good family style.

A style consists of traditions. A good party and national style is the crystallization of the glorious traditions of the party and the nation. The quality of a family style is reflected in how well a family head fulfills his own class responsibilities and the level of sincerity the family head has toward class interests. Therefore, those party and national leaders who are esteemed by the people are all very attentive to their own family style. Comrade Mao Zedong taught his son to learn from the peasants, Comrade Liu Shaoqi exhorted his daughter to go to the countryside for training, Comrade Zhou Enlai told his niece to learn from Wang Zhaojun...these all are fine stories which inspire the people. Comrade Chen Yi's poem "SHI ERNU-INSTRUCTIONS TO MY CHILDREN" is very moving, "...I wish to serve the masses, to seek private gain is shameful. When all people can follow this, the world will then be free. What I hate are exploitation and eating but not working. Oppression is hateful, using people like draft animals. Even more hateful are the preachers, who truly are like ferocious adversaries. In rooting out the old system, there can be no decline of revolutionary will. I am an old soldier, now past my sixtieth year. Succeeding generations look to you with hope, so quickly make your plans. Heaven is truly beneficent, do not waste your youth." This article describes how Comrade Wang Guanghua [3769 0342 5478] educated his children and demonstrates how he upholds the party's glorious traditions under the new conditions.

Those who truly love their children should be like Comrade Wang Guanghua and let them strike out on their own. Striking out on their own means to follow the revolutionary line and make continual growth in serving the people.

----The Editors

The name Wang Guanghua is familiar to the older comrades in Hebei. At one time he was commanding officer of the Hebei Military Region and Chief of the Public Security Bureau, and in 1952 was transferred to the General Headquarters Staff. During the last 30 years, especially ever since the ten years of chaos, what have the working and living conditions of this general been like? This paper previously published an article titled JIANGJUN YIJIU ZAI DOUZHENG-THE GENERAL STILL CARRIES ON THE STRUGGLE. Today we wish to describe the general's family style. Even though these are details of family life, they can serve to enlighten and inform us.

General Wang Guanghua has two sons and three daughters. By the age of six or seven when they could perform minor tasks, both boys and girls were exposed to the rules of the house: take care of washing your own clothes and cleaning your shoes, don't let the maid do it. Sunday is the maid's day off so the children must cook. The girls must also learn to sew. The children were fond of playing and resisted by secretly giving their clothes to the maid to wash. Once when the maid was secretly washing the children's clothes the general found out and he severely reprimanded them, "Take care of yourselves! If you are raised to have others take care of your clothes and feed you, what abilities will you have when you grow up!"

When the children had washed their clothes and cleaned their shoes the general would conduct an inspection to see if the tasks had been properly performed. Once when the boy named Wang Qi [3769 3823] had very carefully cleaned his shoes, he looked up to his father and said, "Dad, look how well I've cleaned my shoes!" The general made a careful inspection and shook his head saying, "Not quite finished, do it over!" He moved the laces to show the tongue of the shoe and said, "Look, they're still dirty here and need to be cleaned over." He threw the shoes in the bucket and said, "No matter what you do you must have a spirit of thoroughness and cannot be slipshod, careless or just put on a show of fulfilling your duties." His second daughter Jijun [0370 6511] is a factory worker, and whenever she wipes down the machines she does so very thoroughly. Other people ask her, "Who taught you to be so thorough?" and she answers, "First of all it is my teachers, but in principle it was my father--from the time I was small my father taught his children to have a spirit of sincerity and thoroughness."

Fifteen Yuan Living Expenses

The general had another strictly enforced rule: the living expenses could not exceed fifteen yuan per person per month. Their daily fare consisted of cheap tea and plain dishes, with better food on Sundays.

For breakfast each day they ate cornmeal or millet with plain dishes and every Sunday they had two meals of steamed corn bread. The children would beg the maid to buy better food but she would laugh and say, "Your father only gives me enough expense money for this." The children would then ask their father and he would say, "We are of peasant stock and just about everything we eat and wear is provided by them. Our living standards are already higher than theirs." Isn't it so! The children saw that their friends and relatives from their native place in Shandong wore nondescript clothes and brought gifts of yam bread and millet. By comparison, they were much better off. Their father explained it further, "Haven't you seen in school how the children of workers and peasants eat and dress? You should make more friends among the children of workers and peasants to learn their spirit of hardships and frugality."

A simple life teaches children to have a positive attitude toward suffering hardships. During the "Cultural Revolution" their father was jailed and received no wages. Their mother became ill and received only 80 percent of her wages. Her monthly income of 86 yuan had to provide for a family of six. During this period Jijun took care of the household chores and she very carefully held the daily food expenses for the whole family to three yuan so that they would not go broke. Later, the children went to the countryside to enter the brigades and some went to the May Seven farm of their mother's cadre school to work. All of them suffered patiently and performed labor in an outstanding manner. People could not tell from their attitude toward livelihood and labor that they came from a general's family. Because of their continual good work they were transferred to factories to be workers. The children knew that this was the result of their father's strict teaching.

Making One's Own Way

When the "theory of the unique importance of class origins" was in full force their father was in jail and the children were per force implicated, so their labor sentry posts were rather unsatisfactory. After the general was released from jail and was rehabilitated his children wished to change to different surroundings and asked permission of their father. The eldest son Jixin [0370 2450] was raising chickens at the Beijing municipal barns located in Changping. Since each trip home required two hours, he wanted to be assigned a post in the city. The second son Wang Lin [3769 3829] and the second daughter Jijun both wanted to join the army. In these several years they had seen the children of other families don uniforms and leave. They were very envious! However, because of their father's situation, they were unqualified for military service and could not even join the Nei Mongol construction forces. Right now, their father has been out of jail for the past eight years so a request to join the army is no wild dream.

Jijun remembers very clearly that her father told her more than once the story of how she was named at her birth in Baoding in December of 1949. He said that although the revolution was victorious, national construction needs still required people in Baoding and the army also

still needed people, so when she grew up she was to join the army, and so was given a name referring to military service in Hebei province. From an early age Jijun looked forward to joining the army. However, her father said to his children:

"All work is related to the needs of the revolution so why are you so set upon the army? I certainly won't use pressure to help you to be accepted!" His children became nervous, "How is it using pressure, you only need to ask someone!" "This isn't a perquisite that comes with office. Make your dreams come true yourself. Even one word from me would be using pressure and I definitely won't do that for selfish reasons!" Their father stubbornly refused them. Wang Guanghua told his children to make their own way in the world and not depend on their parents. I worked the land since I was a child, was an apprentice, worked in a factory and finally picked up a rifle--I made my own way in the world. You live in the new society and conditions are far superior to those when I was a child. The old saying is right, "It's better to seek for yourself than take from your parents." You can only stand in society if you are personally able, your parents can't follow you wherever you go.

"If dad won't help out, let's do it ourselves." These were strange words for the children, but true. The twin boys Wang Qi and Wang Lin made up their minds to try hard to pass the university entrance examinations. For these two brothers who had only finished the first year of middle school before the "Cultural Revolution" to even dream of passing the university entrance exams after their years of homeless wandering was no easy matter. They had to work in the daytime which left only the evening hours for study. The two brothers fiercely took up the challenge and went every night to the Beijing Steel Institute to study, never eating dinner before ten o'clock at night. When their mother saw them come home tired and hungry to revenously eat their dinner she was heart-broken! However, without bitter toil there is no gain. The two brothers studied hard for two years and in 1979 Wang Qi won entrance to the Beijing Legal Institute and in 1980 Wang Lin won entrance to the Chinese Department of a branch of the People's University. The children were thrilled--this was the accomplishment of courage and hard work.

At this time their father also taught the children, "It's great to gain entrance to university, but don't be vain about it. You must get hold of your genuine abilities in order to make yourself truly and realistically engage in study. Take the time to learn more now so that you can make greater contributions to the people in the future." The boys did not ignore their father's teachings and were very successful in school.

While working at the factory, Jijun also finished the "July 21" University. She is now participating in the all-city worker-peasant-soldier examinations and a passing score will mean promotion to technician.

The children took their father's concern and teaching to heart. They say, "Father's strict demands rid us of our dependency and tempered our personalities."

What is True Love for One's Children?

The general's eldest daughter Jijun is today still working in a small collective factory. The eldest son Jixin is still raising chickens at the animal barns. The children no longer make any requests, but the neighbors who are concerned about the children said they should ask their father to do something for them in the belief that all parents care for their children.

It is true that all parents love their children. But general Wang Guanghua properly asks, "What is parental love? Is it to provide them with everything and let them wait for happiness to come to them? Or is it to teach them self-reliance, to depend on their own abilities and to establish themselves in society?" Obviously the general holds the latter point of view. He believes this is the true way to show one's love. The general taught his children to be content with their work and to avoid frequent trips home except on Sunday. He also personally went to the animal barns to inspect his son's work and discovered that the chicken house wasn't cleanly swept out. He searched out the barn supervisor and asked that Jixin be ordered to work harder and not let the fact that he was a general's son make his life easier for him. When he came home on Saturday the general criticized him, "How could you be so sloppy in your work and not fulfill your responsibilities! If the chicken house isn't clean they will become ill...."

The general was fond of his daughters, especially Jijun, who was always bright and obedient. In recent years, society has become more conscious of style and makeup, but Jijun still wears the style of ten-some years ago. One time a factory helper looked at her faded blue trousers, threadbare white shirt and plastic-soled cloth shoes and said in a half-joking, half-satirical manner, "Jijun, your clothes from the 50s really are too countrified. You ought to be more stylish rather than be unchanging in the face of constant change."

Jijun just smiled at her, but said to herself, "You ought to see my parents. Dad only wears army uniforms and mom isn't dressed as well as some of the old ladies around here." That evening, Jijun told her father of this incident. The general said, "Clothes should be plain and loose fitting, why pursue vulgar fashions! Moreover, young people are busy with their studies and shouldn't be concerned with clothes and makeup." Jijun makes full use of her time at both work and study. Her teacher is an old worker who is very strict with his apprentices. But he can find no fault with her. He frequently expresses his satisfaction by saying to her, "Jijun, don't think that you are an anonymous worker, you actually bring glory to your parents! We workers are especially fond of hard-working girls like you."

This is praise from the people for high level cadres and also is praise for the general's family style.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' MARKS PLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW031555 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Commanders, fighters and comrades: We wish to extend to you our highest revolutionary salute on the occasion of this lofty "1 August" Army Day.

Comrades, since its founding on 1 August 1927, the Chinese PLA has traversed a glorious course of 54 years. In the civil war, the anti-Japanese war, the war of liberation and throughout the various revolutionary periods, the PLA valiantly fought battles and shed blood. It eventually accomplished its military, political and historical mission.

Since the founding of the PRC, the PLA has successfully defended the nation's territorial integrity, including its territorial waters and airspace. It joined the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, defeated the U.S. imperialist invading troops and safeguarded the security of the nation.

Politically, the PLA took part in the land reform and helped to stop the increasingly intensified armed struggles in the tumultuous years of the cultural revolution.

The PLA made even greater contributions in the economic sector. During the past 31 years the PLA built more than 13,000 kilometers of railroads, or 37 percent of the total mileage built since liberation. The PLA capital construction engineering corps completed 81 key national projects. The broad masses of cadres and fighters also joined civilians in the construction of more than 100 large-scale water conservancy projects. At the same time PLA units energetically developed agricultural and sideline productions. In the past 20 years the PLA produced over 22 billion jin of grain and some 1.5 billion jin of meat.

Furthermore, the PLA conducted numerous rescue operations during floods, typhoons and earthquakes and rescued more than 3 million people from distress. Particularly in fighting the recent floods in Sichuan, Hubei, Guangxi and Heilongjiang Provinces, PLA commanders and fighters valiantly rescued people regardless of the risks involved. They have left a glorious chapter in the annals of the army.

However, during this short span of 31 years, the PLA also encountered trials and hardships. Some schemers and careerists within the party regarded the army as their private property and used it for usurping power, preserving autocratic rule and eliminating dissidents. After achieving their goals, they ruthlessly suppressed

army cadres, particularly leading cadres, like killing the hounds for food once all the hares are bagged. They did so during the cultural revolution and after the overthrow of the gang of four. The number of leading army cadres persecuted to death was several times more than that of those who died during the war years.

This particularly stands since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took over the military commission of the CCP Central Committee, the active role of army cadres, especially of leading cadres, in society has been played down and restricted. The attempt to restrict the army cadres to the barracks has been extremely detrimental. The revolutionary PLA has trained tens of thousands of outstanding cadres to administer the party, the nation and the army.

The important achievements made on all fronts in the first 10 years following the founding of the PRC is inseparable from the role played by army cadres. In his article "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," Chairman Mao pointed out: The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Without conducting propaganda among the masses and without organizing them, arming them and helping them establish revolutionary political power, fighting loses its meaning and the Red Army loses the reason for its existence.

It can thus be seen that the attempt to restrict the army to the barracks runs counter to the tradition of the army and the party. In greeting the 54th founding anniversary of the PLA, the commanders and fighters of the whole army must strive to raise their military, political and cultural levels and vie for playing a more active role in the political and social life of the nation.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'XINHUA' NOTES NAVY BUILDING 'CARRIER-BASED FORCE'

OW102043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Yu Fengyuan and Wang Jinzhong: "Brave the Wind and the Waves"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—During a visit to our country last fall, a Western admiral showed great interest in the various types of warships and boats moored in Shanghai's Wusong harbor. Pointing at the precision instruments on the bridge of a missile destroyer, the admiral asked: "You made all these yourselves?" The skipper nodded.

Later, pointing at the power system in the engineroom, he asked: "You made this yourselves?" The skipper again nodded.

Stopping under a missile launcher, he again asked: "Did you make this yourselves, too?"

The skipper smiled and answered: "Yes. Everything on this warship is made by our own country."

The admiral nodded approvingly. During a toast at a banquet afterward, he exclaimed: "I have been in the navy for more than 30 years and I have visited more than 50 countries. I can say without any exaggeration that the Chinese Navy is one of the finest navies in the world. I congratulate you for having such beautiful warships."

During the building of the People's Navy, there were serious frustrations as well as times of rapid development. After the crushing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the building of the People's Navy entered a new stage and a new leaf was turned.

It was early summer. The surface of the Yellow Sea was brightened by many sunrays. Here we witnessed a highly demanding technique of the modern navy--lateral supply. When this technique has been mastered, a warship can extend its range and can travel on the vast sea far away from its base.

On that day, we saw our missile-equipped destroyer, braving wind and waves, quickly approaching an oceangoing supply ship. When the two ships were many meters apart, we heard a loud thud and saw a cable, like a dancing rainbow in the sky, shoot from a launcher, instantly linking the two ships. Soon afterward, steel cables were hoisted and large, pliable pipelines were quickly connected. Square containers began to travel between the ships and fuel oil, fresh water and staple and nonstaple foods were delivered to the destroyer from the supply ship.

The quick mastery of this new technique has been accomplished by the navy in implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Early last year, when the supply ship was newly completed and the equipment for lateral supply was just installed on the destroyer, a large number of seamen, workers and technicians were from various quarters assembled for the trial. But nobody had any experience in this field. However, with support and encouragement from various departments, the plan submitted by chief mechanic Xing Haoli, an ordinary technician, was successfully implemented. Not only was the amount of fuel oil delivered to the destroyer much greater than originally planned, but the speed of replenishment was doubled.

The wisdom and talents of the broad masses of navy commanders, fighters and scientists, which were repressed for many years, have been set free by the party's correct line, which has eliminated the spiritual yoke that fettered these broad masses. With emancipated minds they now dare to challenge the "forbidden zones" and scale the heights. New things have been continually introduced into the navy in just a few years:

The first submarine, which traveled a long distance in deep waters for many days and nights, has triumphantly returned. It has blazed a way for naval vessels to make long-distance journeys.

The first naval training center has been set up, greatly speeding up the training of naval units.

The first generation of carrier aircraft pilots [jian (chuan) zai ji fei xing yuan 5324 (5307) 6528 2623 7378 5887 0765] has been trained. This training has provided precious experience for building the carrier-based force [jian zai ji bu dui 5324 6528 2623 6752 7130] of the People's Navy.

Each of these "firsts" marks a breakthrough in the modernization of the navy.

To work in coordination with the launching of China's carrier missiles into the Pacific, new China's first special composite unit on the sea first left its wake in the distant South Pacific during the first spring of the 1980's. That long journey was a review of the modernization of the People's Navy, and it marked the new level of the combat capability of new China's Navy. The world gasped in admiration that "China's naval force has achieved remarkable success."

The size of the special composite unit's fleet, the distance and duration of the journey and the difficulty of the mission were all unprecedented in the history of the Chinese Navy. The mammoth fleet of the oceangoing supply ships, salvage ships, twoboats, precision instrument-equipped survey ships and investigation

ships looked like scientific fortresses moving on the sea. The magnificent warships sometimes fanned out to open a passageway for the survey ship fleet and sometimes formed a protective steel screen to escort the survey ship fleet. On these warships, with their five-star red flags and the 1 August army flags fluttering in the breeze, missile launchers pointed proudly to the sky, and their radar and sonar systems were constantly watching the sky and sea bottom. Commanding this oceangoing fleet were two veteran soldiers of the Red Army who took part in the long march. Every aspect of the mission--from charting the fleet's route to forming and commanding it--reflected their painstaking efforts.

During our visits to various naval units on China's vast territorial waters, we were happy to see that new China's Navy--which was built on the foundation of the ground troops--is showing the brilliance of the old traditions while also gradually mastering the constantly renovated equipment and technology resulting from the country's economic and national defense development. Twenty years ago our predecessors from a speedboat unit on the East Sea front once initiated this sonorous and forceful slogan: "Fix our torpedoes with bayonets." They meant that they were determined to display the army's spirit of fighting with bayonets, to get close to the enemy and to destroy the enemy ships with the powerful torpedoes. With this spirit, they repeatedly displayed their invincible might in one sea battle after another and sank four enemy warships and damaged three others. Due to the renovation of equipment, the speedboats' torpedoes have now been replaced by more powerful modern missiles, and the new generation of seamen are much better educated in science and culture. Despite this, their predecessors' spirit of fighting with bayonets still remains. Now, to suit the new situation, they have again loudly proclaimed that they will "equip our missiles with bayonets." Also, many well-trained radar operators, nautical chart readers, engineers and missile firing experts have come to the fore. During the several live missile firing tests conducted in recent years, they all hit their targets accurately and relentlessly.

CSO: 4005/829

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PLA PUBLICATION--A book entitled "Views of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De on Socialist Spiritual Civilization," compiled and published by the PLA Fighters Publishing House, will be off the press soon. The book will be distributed to PLA units in September. It contains 18 articles by Mao Zedong, 6 by Zhou Enlai, 3 by Liu Shaoqi and 3 by Zhu De. Some of the articles are published for the first time. [OW071231 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Aug 81]

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STUDY OF TOTAL POPULATION TARGET

Xian XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEPAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese
No 2, Apr 81 pp 115-125

[Research article by Hu Baosheng [7579 0202 3932], Wang Huanchen [3769 3243 1057],
Zhu Chuzhu [4281 2806 3796], Li Weiyue [2621 4850 1471]: "Research and Study on
Total Population Target in China"]

[Text]

Abstract

In this paper the problem of total population target in China has been investigated and discussed. More than 20 factors affecting the total population after 100 years have been analyzed from the trends of development and the viewpoints of natural resources, environments, economics, state of population, psychology of all nationalities, etc. System's engineering's multiobjective decision-making techniques have been used to try to treat the dynamic relations among these interactive factors. The optimal target of 0.7 billion is obtained from our investigation. If the results of our efforts are better than our estimations, or if the standard of living of the people is lowered, the optimal population can be increased from 0.7 to 1 billion.

Foreward

What is suitable for "human" habitation at present is our earth. This sets limits to the population of mankind. The whole earth has a surface area of 510 million square kilometers including land area of 148.9 million square kilometers and ocean area of 361.1 million square kilometers. The natural growth rate of world population is 1.8 percent at present. Estimated on the basis of 1 square meter per capita, human beings will fill the land area in 585 years and spread to the whole globe in 653 years--mountains, lakes, plains, deserts, forests, and oceans.

Today, human activity has reached such an extent as to affect nature and the earth itself. This fact poses a question for mankind: Are "the growth in the population of mankind and the improvement in living quality" compatible with "the growth in human capacity" and in harmony with "the environment on which mankind depends for survival?" This question involves social problems of the whole world and each

sphere of human activities. Even if it is confined to one country, the factors involved are so numerous and the relationships are so complex that it is difficult to make a generalized study. In this paper, an attempt is made to use the technique of multiobjective decision-making in systems engineering to probe into this question. First, we separate the inter-connections among various factors and separately study the partial effects of individual factors and then sum up their total effects, giving consideration to the interconnections among the various factors.

Through theoretical analysis and estimates, the major cycle of population growth in our country is estimated at about 70 years, which is close to the average lifespan of man. Therefore, in approaching the problem of population control in our country, we should go beyond 70 years to consider policy measures to be taken today. Thus, in this paper we take 100 years as the time range of discussion. This will take account of the tremendous inertia of population process and the possibility of forecast while leaving room for approximate change in the development of things and the policy decision.

Opinions vary over the problem of total population target. Some say 200 million is just right. Others say 300-400 million is proper. Others say 500-700 million is optimal. Still others say 800 million to 1.5-2 billion is also feasible. This shows people are universally interested in this problem. In this paper we join in the discussion and offer our views; more importantly, we apply systems engineering methodology and offer a scientific policy-making method.

We approached the problem from 20 angles, then combined them into nine categories, and finally summed them up as "possible and satisfactory" extent of total population, which is used to reflect the rationality of the total population target in relation to "needs and possibilities," thereby providing a basis for determining the total population target.

1. Land Potential

Our country has 9.6 million square kilometers of land, equivalent to 14.4 billion mu. As things stand at present, there are 1.5-2 billion mu (10-14 percent) of cultivated land, 1.83 billion mu (12.7 percent) of forests, 4-5 billion mu (28-37 percent) of grassland, more than 4 billion mu (27 percent) of wasteland and barren hills, 300-400 million mu (2-3 percent) of fresh water surface, and more than 2.2 billion mu (15.9 percent) of barren soil like deserts and gobi.

Forests play a very important part in regulating the climate and weather and in conserving water and soil. The rates of world forest cover are 22-28 percent, 34 percent for the U.S., 40 percent for the Soviet Union, and 29 percent for Europe. According to estimation by experts in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and ecology, the optimal rate of forest cover is around 30 percent. As far as our country is concerned, forest cover should reach 4.3 billion mu. Within this context, a forest cover rate of 30 percent and more may be considered fully satisfactory. Thus, we take the "satisfactory extent" -- $Q_1 (\geq 30\%) = 1.0$. The present rate of 12.7 percent is extremely unsatisfactory; we take $Q_1 (\leq 13\%) = 0$. The satisfactory extents between 13 percent and 30 percent cover rates are connected with a straight line as indicated by diagram 1(a).

At the present stage, more than 60 million mu are afforested each year. If the annual afforestation decreases progressively (with afforestation becoming more difficult as time goes on), in 50 years afforestation will increase by 1.5 billion mu, and in another 50 years the forests will be stabilized, bringing the total forest area to 3.33 billion mu and the cover rate to 23 percent. We take the possibility -- $P_1 (\leq 23\%) = 1$. By afforesting 70 percent of barren hills and wasteland and 30 percent of deserts and barren soil, the cover rate can be brought to 37 percent. We take the possibility -- $P_1 (\geq 37\%) = 0$. The curve is as indicated by figure 1(a).

As to cultivated land, the average around the world is now 10.8 percent; 10.8 percent for the Soviet Union, 22.4 percent for the U.S., and 14.3 percent for Japan. In our country, the reclaimable wasteland is estimated at 1.5 billion mu. This plus 2 billion mu of existing cultivated land may bring the total rate to 24 percent. But there are people who estimate that there is not much wasteland that can be reclaimed and that expansion of forests will affect land reclamation. Now we take the possible extent -- $P_2 (\geq 24\%) = 0$, and take $P_2 (\leq 14\%) = 1$. The possible extents between 14-24 percent rates of cultivated land are connected with a straight line as indicated by figure 1(b).

2. Water Potential

Our country has 2.7 trillion tons/year of surface water (river runoff) and 1 trillion tons/year of shallow groundwater. These sources of water are replenished by rainwater. In terms of the present water per capita, they are up to only one third the world level (not counting groundwater). The total volume of water used for industrial and agricultural purposes in 1979 accounted for about 18 percent of surface water.

In the United States, annual river runoff amounts to 2.4 trillion tons/year, of which 25 percent had been developed as of 1975, and it is estimated that 40 percent will be developed by the year 2000. Japan has 200 billion tons of surface water and as of the seventies was utilizing 45 percent.

We take the possibility of 50 percent utilization of surface water in our country after 100 years -- $P_3 (\leq 50\%) = 1$, and take the possibility of 100 percent utilization -- $P_3 (\geq 100\%) = 0$.

As for groundwater, we leave it out of account because it is not possible to take groundwater as an independent water source. Besides, over-exploitation will cause earth subsidence.

70.8 percent of the earth's surface is oceans, and sea water accounts for 97.2 percent of the total volume of water on the earth--1.3-1.4 billion cubic kilometers. Ice accounts for 2.16 percent, and fresh water 0.64 percent. Thus a huge volume of water is in the oceans. Desalination of sea water consumes enormous amount of capital and energy and we should not place great hope on it at present.

The situation being what it is in various countries of the world, what should be particularly guarded against at present is the pollution of water sources. Our

country should pay full attention to this problem and prevent water pollution in the next hundred years. So the curve for the potential of utilizable water is indicated by i(c).

3. Air Potential

Man is breathing at all times and all animals breathe. They keep inhaling oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide. Mineral fuels consume enormous volumes of oxygen when burning and generate carbon dioxide.

The supply of oxygen is attributable to photosynthesis of plants. There are 26 billion tons of plants on the land of the earth and 18 billion tons of green planktons in the oceans, consuming 1.6 trillion tons of carbon dioxide and generating 1.2 trillion tons of oxygen.

The percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing at present. Whether this phenomenon is good or bad has not been determined. Some scientists are of the opinion that the greenhouse effect caused by the increase of carbon dioxide will increase the average temperature on the earth and cause the polar icecaps to melt, submerging vast tracts of land. Others take the view that pollution of the atmosphere and the increase in powder and dust will decrease the quantity of heat of sunlight on the earth, thereby bringing about a new ice age. According to an agriculture science station in the United States, at the present level a one percent increase in carbon dioxide will accelerate photosynthesis 0.5 percent and lend itself to a bumper harvest in agriculture. It has been reported that bumper harvests were gathered in the vicinity of carbon dioxide wells in some parts of our country.

Thus, it is not known what the ideal density of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is. However, it may be preliminarily affirmed that changes of carbon dioxide and oxygen should approach a balance after 100 years.

Since the atmosphere is a global phenomenon, it has no national boundaries. However, regional effects caused by uneven regional distribution are still existent.

In our country, on the basis of 4.3 billion mu of forests, 5 billion mu of grasslands, and 3.5 billion mu of farm crops, the total capacity for absorbing carbon dioxide is estimated at about 95 billion tons/year. We take the possibility of achieving this as 0, and the possibility of a 35 billion tons/year CO₂ absorption rate with present forests/cultivated land as being 1. The corresponding curves are shown in diagram 1(d).

The ratio of capacity for generating oxygen and that for absorbing carbon dioxide is about 32:44. Thus, there is no need to take carbon dioxide into separate consideration. As for other harmful air pollution, where pollutants cannot be absorbed by green plants, additional measures should be taken to solve the problem.

4. Energy Potential

All activities of mankind are inseparable from energy. Our country is comparatively rich in energy resources. Verified coal reserves have reached 641.8 billion tons,

petroleum 2.74 billion tons. and natural gas 700 billion cubic meters. Among the regenerated energy resources, there are about 680 million kilowatts of waterpower, and 1-2.5 billion kilowatts of solar energy. In addition, geothermal, tidal energy and wind energy have exploitable potential, but relatively speaking this is not great. On the other hand, atomic energy and nuclear-fusion have exceedingly great potential.

Taking the country as a whole, in the near future we should fully utilize mineral fuels, particularly coal. Taking a long-range view, we should vigorously develop new energy resources like solar energy and atomic energy. In this way, if all the water energy and solar energy that can be technically and economically opened up are put to use after one hundred years, the total volume of energy will be equivalent to 870 million-1.37 billion tons of standard coal/year. Further, assuming that atomic energy and other new energy resources fully supplant all the energy resources we have at present, there will be energy resources equivalent to 2 billion tons of standard coal/year. After 100 years, this level will be reached if the 1979 energy production level is increased at a progressive rate of 1.175 percent a year.

The annual rate of energy growth was 3.4 percent in the U.S. during 1950-1973. According to estimates by the International Energy Organization, the annual rates of energy growth in the U.S. will be 3.7 percent in 1976-1985, 2.9 percent in 1985-1990, and 2.2 percent in 1990-2000. Corresponding growth rates will be 5.9 percent, 5 percent, and 4 percent in Japan; 2.7 percent, 2.1 percent, and 2.2 percent in the United Kingdom; and 4.9 percent, 4.1 percent and 4.1 percent in France.

During the periods of "first 5-year plan," "second 5-year plan," three-year adjustment, "third 5-year plan," and "fourth 5-year plan," annual rates of energy growth in our country were respectively 18.6 percent, 11.4 percent, 4.5 percent, 9.1 percent, and 7.9 percent. The average rate of annual growth was 10.7 percent during 1953-1978.

In all, the likelihood of an average 2 percent energy growth in 100 years from now on may be taken as 1, and the possibility of a 5 percent annual growth rate may be taken as 0. The curves are indicated by 1(c).

5. Potential in Per Mu Output of Grain

Average output per mu in our country was 137 jin/mu.year during 1949, 332.1-442 jin/mu.year (calculated on the basis of 2 billion or 1.5 billion mu) during 1979. The average annual growth rate was 3.00-3.99 percent. As to world average level of output per mu during 1979, it was 740 jin/mu.year in Japan, 591 jin/mu.year in France, 486 jin/mu.year in the United States, and 528 jin/mu.year in Denmark. During 1949-1979, the average amount of annual grain increase was 6.5-10.2 jin/mu.year in our country. Calculated by arithmetical progression, in 100 years per-mu output will also increase to 982.1-1,461.8 jin/mu.year, and the average annual growth rate will be 0.8 percent-1.1 percent.

In light of the world level mentioned above, we take the possibility of 500 kilograms per mu $p_6 (\leq 500) = 1$. And the possibility of 1,500 kilograms and more $p_6 (\geq 1500) = 0$. The curves are indicated by figure 1(f).

6. Aquatic Production Potential

World catches were 21 million tons during 1950, and reached 69.70 million tons during 1975, with an annual growth rate of 4.9 percent. In addition, worldwide breeding of aquatic products is expected to reach 70 million tons by the year 2000, topping the total volume of the present worldwide catches.

In Japan, where coastal waters are utilized, the area of unit output of fish has reached 5.3 tons/hectare. Our country has 13.5 million mu of shallow coastal waters and 24 million hectares of coastal waters equivalent to domestic shallow water surface. Estimated even on the basis of unit output of 1 ton/hectare, output is expected to reach 24-48 million tons/year.

If estimated according to bait, world fish output may increase by 10-100 times. At a certain ratio our country may have a share amounting to 45.5 to 455 million tons/year.

China's total output of aquatic products was 4.305 million tons during 1979. In light of the above state of affairs, we take the possibility of reaching 20 million tons/year in 100 years, $p_7 (\leq 0.2) = 1$, and take the possibility of reaching 150 million tons/year, $p_7 (\geq 1.5) = 0$. The curves are indicated by 1(g).

7. Economic Development Potential

Except for the 7 items mentioned above which are limited by resources, the various necessities of human life--food, clothing, shelter, and transportation--may be incorporated into the economic development potential and considered in these terms.

GNP is an index of the relative strength of the national economy. GNP may approximately demonstrate the consumption scope in a country.

The ratio of energy growth rate to the rate of gross industrial output is called energy elastic coefficient. Our energy elastic coefficient was 0.95-1.0 during 1950-1978. On the whole, the trend of development of elastic energy coefficients in various countries is on a gradual decline. For example, it was 0.94 in the U.S. during 1950-1973. It is estimated that it will decline to 0.6-0.7 by 1978-1985 and to 0.55-0.65 during 1985-2000. The trend is particularly evident in energy-deficient Japan: it was 1.0 during 1960-1979 and declined to 0.43 during 1975-1978.

Therefore, as far as our country is concerned, along with the spread of energy conservation techniques it can be predicted that in 100 years the energy elastic coefficient will gradually decline to at least 0.5. Thus, on the basis of the possible extent of an annual energy growth rate as indicated by diagram 5 of curves, we can work out the curve of the possible annual growth rate of the GNP. Take 3 percent and 7.5 percent as the turning points, and we get what is indicated by figure 1(h).

8. Per Capita Food Requirements

Man's nourishment is very rich in content, but the most principal and representative indicators are calories and proteins. The World Health Organization has set one standard: 3,000 large calories/person.day for an adult male and 2,800 large calories/person.day for an adult female. The former standard set by our country is close to that while the standard set in the United Kingdom is said to be 2,470-2,567 large calories/person.day. As for protein, the United Nations has proposed 70 grams/person.day, of which 40 percent should be animal protein. China formerly had a standard of 80 grams/person.day. Therefore, we may adopt 2,500 large calories/person.day and 80 grams of proteins/person.day. Animal nourishments accounting for 40 percent are taken as standard nourishment converted into food forms: 400 grams of cereals, 100 grams of animal meat, 80 grams of fish, 48 grams of eggs, and oil, sugar and vegetables.

Thus, the standard grain ration is 400 grams/person.day. This plus fodder grain which is about seven times the amount of meat and also industrial grain and loss which double the amount makes a total of about 800 kilograms/person.year. We take the satisfactory extent -- $P_9 (\geq 800) = 1$. As to 400 kg/persons.year, which does not include grain for industrial purposes and loss, we take the satisfactory extent -- $Q_9 (400) = 0$. These are indicated by figure 1(b).

9. Per Capita Livestock Requirements

From the above we come to know that animal meat per capita is 100 grams/person.day, which converts into 3.65 kilograms/person.year. Per capita output was 10.8 kilograms/person.year during 1979.

Total production of pork, beef and mutton amounted to 10.624 million tons during 1979. The corresponding number of pigs was 319.705 million head, that of cattle 71.346 million head, that of sheep 183.42 million head. Now, on a pro rata basis we can work out per capita livestock requirements: 1.1 pigs/person, 0.25 cattle/person, 0.63 sheep/person. Reduced to standard livestock of 50 kilograms each, it is about 5.2 standard head/person. We take the satisfactory extent -- $q_{10} (\leq 5.2) = 0$, and take the satisfactory extent (with 50 percent as surplus) -- $q_{10} (\geq 7.8) = 1$, as indicated by figure 1(f).

10. Per Capita Fish Product Requirements

From item 8 we know fish requirements per capita are 80 grams/person.day. It is estimated that fish good for food make up about 75 percent of catches, and that half of them are waste. It is known that per capita fish product requirements are 78 kilograms/person.year. We take the satisfactory extent, $Q_{11} (78) = 1$, and half the satisfactory extent, $Q_{11} (39) = 0$, as indicated by figure 1(g).

11. Per Capita Energy Requirements

Human activities are inseparable from energy. On the basis of 2,500 large calories/person.day required to maintain the life of each person, the requirements are equivalent to 0.13 ton of standard coal/person.year. And to produce foods

with so many calories it is necessary to consume more energy to the extent of from 0.013 to 1.56 tons of standard coal/person.year, depending on the kinds of foods produced. In addition, under conditions of modern society, clothing, food, shelter, transportation, culture and recreation require large amounts of energy. On the basis of 3,099.5 large calories/person.day, it is estimated that 1.615 tons of standard coal/person.year are required.

Per capita consumption of energy is the highest in the United States. Per capita consumption of energy was 11.574 standard tons/person.year in 1977. Japan, a country "deficient in energy" pays great attention to energy conservation; per capita consumption of energy during 1977 amounted to 3.806 tons of standard coal/person.year. Actual levels of consumption in the three major cities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin during 1979 were respectively 2.24, 1.70, and 1.47 tons of standard coal/person.year. On this basis, we select the satisfactory extent of per capita consumption of energy as follows: q12 (4.0) of 4 standard tons/coat.year = 1, and q12 (1.6) of 1.6 tons of standard coal/person.year = 0, as indicated by figure 1(e).

12. Per Capita Water Requirements

Man cannot live without water. With the development of industry and agriculture, water is increasingly showing its value. Per capita consumption of water in the U.S. reached 2,300 tons/person.year during 1965 and increased to 2,880 tons/person.year during 1975. It is estimated that by the year 2000 per capita consumption of water will reach 4,550 tons/person.year. Per capita consumption of water in Japan reached 789 tons/person.year in the mid-seventies.

In our country, consumption of water for industrial, agricultural and living purposes was approximately 400-500 tons/person.year during 1979. We take the satisfactory extent of 2,880 tons/person.year in the U.S. in the mid-seventies, q13 (2,880) = 1, and take the satisfactory of 500 tons/person.year in our country, q13 (500) = 0, as indicated by figure 1(c).

13. Per Capita Air Requirements

An adult needs 1,000 liters of air a day, inhaling 0.75 kilogram of oxygen and exhaling less than 1 kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent to approximately 0.365 tons/person.year. In addition, per capita livestock requirements are 5.2-7.8 standard head/person. It is not possible to estimate wild animals. For the time being, we estimate them on the basis of the same number of domestic animals.

The ratio of mineral fuels to energy resources after 100 years is estimated at 50 percent at the highest and 5 percent at the lowest. Carbon dioxide thus generated will be about 0.73-7.3 tons/person.year.

Altogether, the amount of carbon dioxide averages about 4.8-13.4 tons/person.year. The oxygen needed may be worked out at a 32:44 ratio. Figure 1(d) is the curve of the satisfactory extent of per capita carbon dioxide.

14. Per Capita GNP Requirements

From discussions in item 8 it may be realized that this indicator can roughly reflect people's living standards. According to figures released by the World Bank, in 1978 per capita GNP was US\$12,700/person.year in Kuwait (world's highest); US\$9,960/person.year in Switzerland; US\$8,640/person.year in the U.S.; US\$5,640/person.year in Japan; and US\$3,011/person.year in the Soviet Union. The world average was US\$1,800/person.year.

Our country's per capita GNP level is now about one sixth the average world level. The highest world level is 47 times ours. Therefore, it is not so satisfactory for us to reach the present world level after 100 years. We should take $q_{15} (1,800) = 0$. The curve is indicated by figure 1(h).

15. Per Capita Housing Space and Land Requirements

The per capita housing space is 29 square meters in West Germany, 18 square meters in the U.S., 13 square meters in Japan, and 7.2 square meters in the Soviet Union. Per capita housing space is 3.6 square meters in our country, and some people estimate that by the year 2000 it will reach 10 square meters. We take 30 square meters and 5 square meters as the turning points of the satisfactory extent of per capita housing space. Housing space accounts for about 65 percent of the area of structure. Streets account for approximately 10-30 percent of the urban areas. It is assumed that land for public buildings is offset by the ground area saved from high-rise buildings.

Urban afforestation area is included in forests and grassland. Factories, mines and transportation use large amounts of land. Over the past 30 years they have taken up 150 to 180 million mu of land.

Taking all this into account, we may take the satisfactory extent of per capita use of land, 0.3 mu/person, $q_{16} (0.3) = 1$, and the satisfactory extent of 0.1 mu/person, $q_{16} (0.18) = 1$ [as published; should be 0] as indicated by figure 1(i).

16. Possibilities of Land Used for Housing, Industry, and Transportation

Forests, cultivated land, barren hills and waste land make up approximately half of the total area of our country at present. If we want forests to take up 37 percent and cultivated land 24 percent in the future, we will have to turn to deserts, gobi and grasslands, and must use the land sparingly. In the 20 years from 1957 to 1977, cultivated land in our country decreased by 180 million mu, or 10 percent. It is assumed that 15 percent and 30 percent are taken as the low and high points in the possibilities of land for housing, industry and transportation. Taking account of the possibilities of cultivated land (see item 2), we can work out the low and high points, 2.1 percent and 7.2 percent of the total area nationwide.

17. The Lowest Total Birth Rate Acceptable to the Masses

The total birth rate (B) is approximately equivalent to the average number of children begotten by a married couple in their lifetime. The number of births was 2.2 in 1979. If childbirths follow the trend of the past few years and drop by 0.1 a year, childbirths are expected to drop to 1.5 by 1986. By that time, in the rural districts, which account for 80 percent of the total population, 40 percent will have one child and 6 percent two children each. In cities, which account for 20 percent of the total population, 90 percent will have one child each and 10 percent two children each. It is predicted that after 100 years the population will be 603-777 million. We take this possibility, $p_{18} (\geq 7.0) = 1$. If within 100 years 100 percent of the population will have one child each, it is predicted that the population will be 233-370 million after 100 years. Under the conditions of our country, it is difficult to achieve this. We take the possibility of this, $p_{18} (\leq 3) = 0$ as indicated by figure 1(j).

18. Limit to the Ageing Coefficient

The ratio of persons aged 65 and over to the total population is called the ageing coefficient (l_2). Distribution of the ages of the present population being what it is in our country, to lower the level of the total population in 2080 will certainly bring about a growth of l_2 . l_2 in the next hundred years. It is necessary to put forward the hopes for limits of l_2 .

From analysis we come to know that with present mortality rates, the corresponding base value of l_2 is about 0.14. This being so, we think that as long as l_2 is smaller than or equivalent to 0.15 it is satisfactory, and that l_2 larger than or equivalent to 0.3 is unsatisfactory. Through calculations based on more than 30 schemes, we have worked out the corresponding total population after 100 years to be 1.4 billion and 500 million. Therefore, we take the satisfactory extent, $q_{19} (\geq 14) = 1$, and $q_{19} (\leq 5) = 0$. The curves are indicated by figure 1(k).

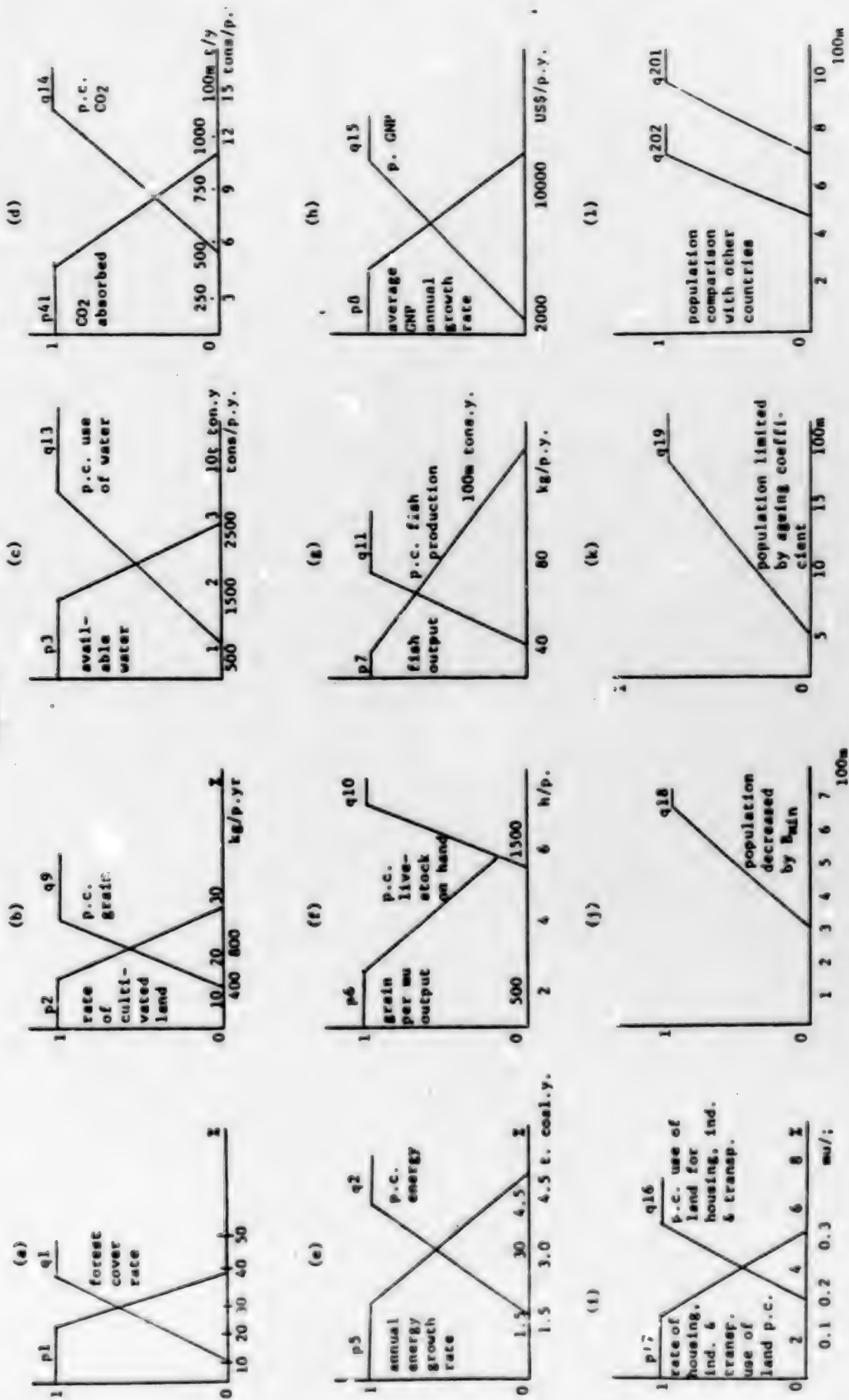
19. Comparison of Total Population with Various Countries

Our country has always been the largest one in terms of population. Total population is one aspect of national strength. Therefore, a direct comparison with various countries should be taken into consideration.

Countries with a population of 100 million or more are China, India, the Soviet Union, the U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, and Japan. In the case of the last four countries, the maximum population does not exceed 250 million. Therefore, what we need to watch is the development of population in the Soviet Union and India.

The Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of population growth. Its present population is 264 million and its natural growth rate is .9 percent. In 100 years constant growth will bring its total population to 647 million. We take its satisfactory extent - $q_{20R} (\geq 6.5) = 1$ - and take the satisfactory extent of 450 million (30% less) - $q_{20R} (\leq 4.5) = 0$.

Figure 1



India has a population of 667 million and its natural growth rate is 2.1 percent. By the end of this century it will grow to 1.0107 billion. Its maximum population is estimated at 1.6 billion. Therefore, we take its satisfactory extent - $q_{201} (\geq 10) = 1$ - and take $q_{201} (\leq 7) = 0$. The above curves are indicated by figure (1).

20. Overview

The above are more than 20 factors considered. Figure 1 indicates the possible extents and satisfactory extents of the various factors. They may be combined by using the technique of multiobjective decision-making techniques in systems engineering. The process of their combination is illustrated by figure 2 with the following results:

1. Viewed from the aspect of grain, the possible-satisfactory extent of total population is 1 when it is less than 1.26 billion, and 0 when it exceeds 6.48 billion.
2. Viewed from the production of fish, the possible-satisfactory extent of total population is 1 when it is less than 260 million; thereafter, it begins to decline slowly.
3. Viewed from the use of land for industrial, transportation and living purposes, the possible-satisfactory extent of total population is 1 when it is less than 1 billion, and will decline to 0 when it exceeds 5.67 billion.
4. Viewed from the use of water, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when the total population is less than or equals 450 million, and will drop to 0 when it exceeds 5.4 billion.
5. Viewed from the change in oxygen and carbon dioxide, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when land is rationally distributed and the total population is less than or equals 2.6 billion.
6. Viewed from standpoint of energy, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when the total population is less than or equal to 640 million.
7. Viewed from GNP, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when the total population is less than or equal to 640 million.
8. Viewed from the process of population development, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when it exceeds 1.4 billion and is 0 when it is less than 500 million.
9. Viewed from the comparison of population with other countries, the possible-satisfactory extent is 1 when the total population is larger than 1 billion, and is 0 when it is smaller than 450 million.

Curves of the above possible-satisfactory extents are indicated by diagram 3. If these factors are satisfied fully and simultaneously, the highest possible-satisfactory extent is only 0.25, which is obviously not good enough. Here we can find that water consumption, GNP, and population development process produce the greatest

effects. The process of population movement is caused by the present surging distribution of population ages. As a result of estimations and calculations based on "scores of plans," it is discovered that the proportion of old people around 2040 will be too large, making it necessary to make arrangements at an early date. As to use of water, care should be taken to use water rationally and to prevent pollution. As to GNP, efforts must be made to strive for steady, high-rate growth.

From different viewpoints, six plans are listed below (see "Comparative Table of Six Plans for Total Population Target in China"). From the table it may be noted that if we consider only food and things for use and the economic strength, it would be advisable to keep the population target below 540 million; if mutual compensations for certain factors are permitted as indicated by plan 4, then the population target should be kept below 760 million, and its possible-satisfactory extent is above 0.9. However, we cannot but consider the actual conditions of population development, particularly the average number of births by a married couple that is acceptable to the masses of our country. As to the peak of ageing coefficient that will appear in the forties of the next century, we may use our economic strength to tide us over.

Thus, plan 5 is formed with 700 million as its population target and 0.65 as its possible-satisfactory extent. It seems plan 4 is desirable and, if mutual compensation for certain factors is permitted, plan 6 is formed. Here the population target may be raised to 700 million-1 billion.

Diagram 4 indicates the possible-satisfactory extents of the six plans. From the curves we can clearly see that after 100 years from now on 700 million appears to be optimal target of total population and that if things are stretched a bit, the target may be raised to 700 million-1 billion.

We feel that the problem of total population target is one of utmost importance to our country. With this target set, we can find out the best tactics to control the process of population development, and a clear orientation for population control in our country. At the same time, we can know from various conditioning factors which are serious, which are moderate, which should be given double care, which are the focal points of work. This will lead itself to the planning and coordination of various kinds of work.

With time, the development of science and technology, the progress of society and the deepening of our knowledge, we may keep determining the total population target to be reached 100 years from now on and aim all policy decisions at this target. In this way, we shall always be in control.

Plans for Comparative Table of
Total Population Targets in China

Plans	Factors considered								Total pop. in 2080 (100m)	Possible- satisfactory extent (degree of rationality)		
	food		things for use			strength		process of population movement			Compared with other countries	
grain	fish	land used	water use	air	energy	GNP	no. of births	ageing coeffi- cient				
1	Fully and simultaneously satisfied								10.5	0.25		
2	Mutual compensation of factors considered						simultaneously satisfied		14	0.68		
3	Satisfied simultaneously						not considered		5.4	0.9		
4	Mutual compensation of factors considered						not considered		7.6	0.9		
5	Satisfied simultaneously						simul. satis.	not consid.	simul. satis.	7	0.65	
6	Mutual compensation of factors considered						simul. satis.			7(~10)	0.83	

Figure 2

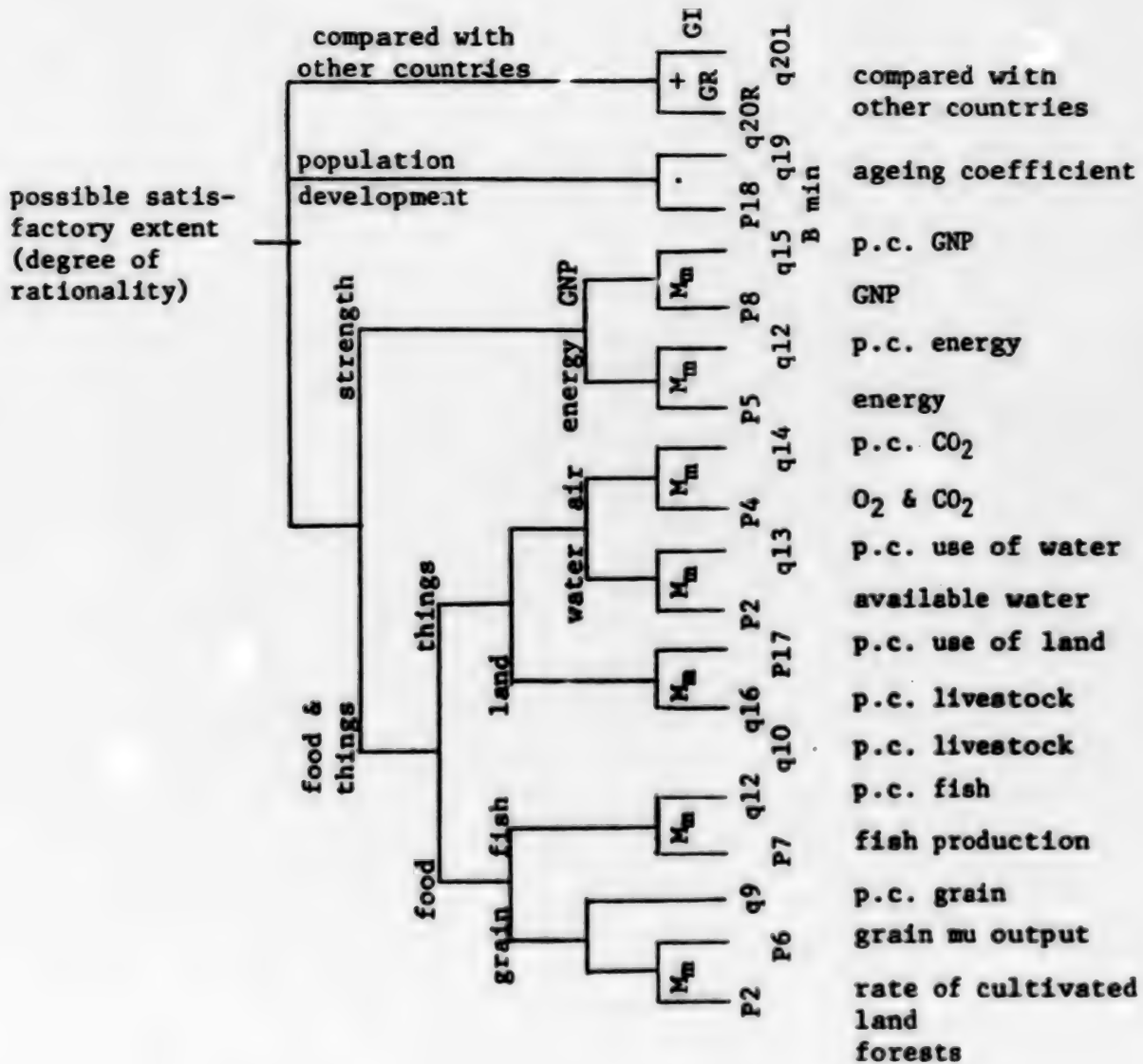


Figure 3

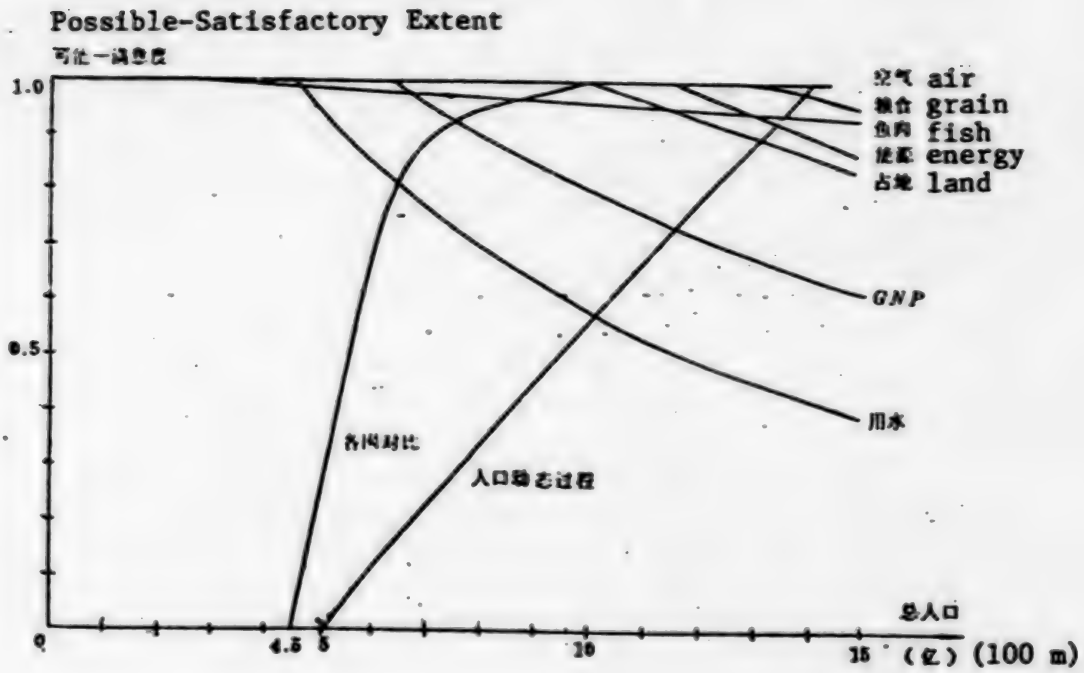
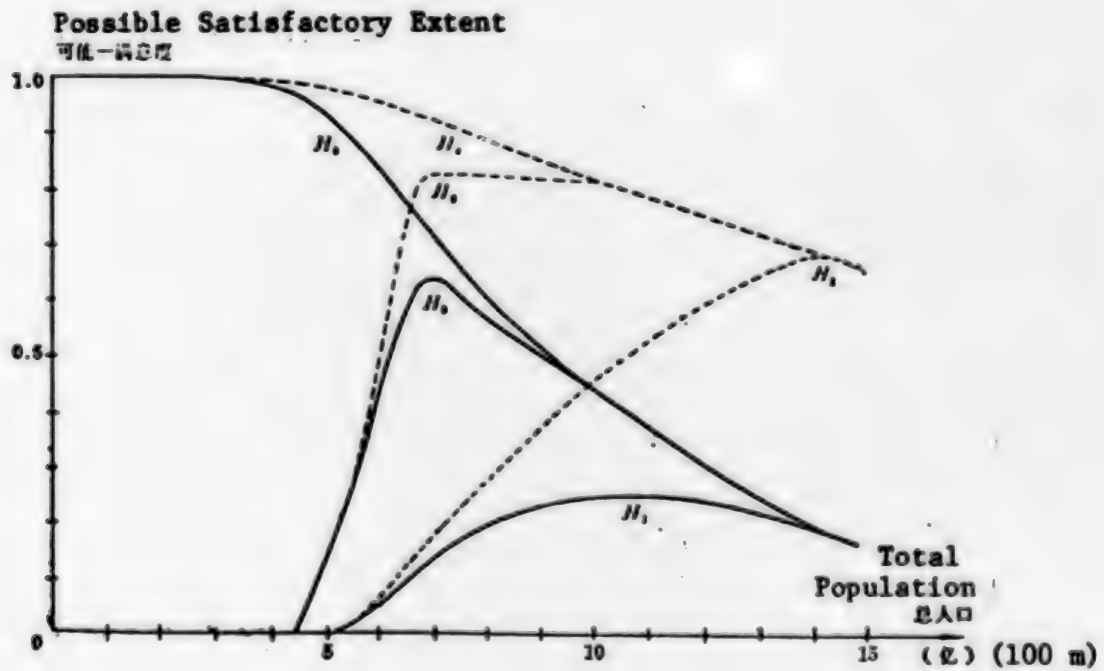


Figure 4



9780

CSO: 4006/411

PRC COLLEGES READY TO ENROLL FRESHMEN STUDENTS IN AUGUST

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by XINHUA correspondent Yang Jianye [2799 1696 2818]: "Millions of College Bound Students Take Uniform Entrance Examination This Year"]

[Text] (XINHUA), Beijing, 12 July--The 1981 uniform college entrance examination taken by some 2.58 million students from all over the country has come to an end. The evaluation of test papers which is now well under way in various parts of the country is expected to be completed by the end of July so that major institutions of higher learning can begin their enrollment of freshmen students in August.

This year's uniform college entrance examination was preceded by an initial selection of students in 13 provinces and autonomous regions. Among them were Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang, Hubei, Shanxi, and Heilongjiang. Added to the list of provinces selecting students this way this year were Henan, Jiangsu, Shandong, Guangxi, Jilin and Shaanxi. This initial student selection process was accomplished by these provinces and autonomous regions in connection with the last examination taken by high school graduates. In the 13 provinces and autonomous regions, students who took initial tests were estimated at 3.68 million, 1.26 million of whom were selected to take the uniform college entrance examination. Students who took the uniform college entrance examination this year were estimated at 720,000 less than in 1980 because some provinces and autonomous regions adopted the initial student selection procedure. Examination rooms were mostly located in counties throughout the country. In each examination room, test takers were seated in single tables separated from each other.

From 7 to 9 July, no disorder was reported in all examination rooms throughout the country when tests took place under the watchful eyes of responsible overseers. Test-takers were mostly in high spirits, and were willing to observe discipline while quietly pondering and conscientiously answering test questions and confidently conveying their academic achievements to their motherland and awaiting its final decision. Many personnel involved in the recruitment of college freshman students this year reflected that this year's examination room order seemed better than in any previous year, saying that this reminded us that the programs to build socialist spiritual civilization and to carry out the "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities have reaped fruits.

This year, there were 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where high school graduates applying for colleges and junior college level vocational schools were asked to take the uniform entrance examination at the same time. Those who pass examination will be admitted to colleges or vocational schools in accordance with their respective wishes. Among these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were Hebei, Anhui, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and the aforementioned 13 provinces and autonomous regions which have adopted the initial student selection procedure. Of the 117,900-odd students who took the nationwide uniform college entrance examination in Beijing Municipality this year, 27,900-odd students applied for the junior college level vocational schools, 59,400-odd students applied for both colleges and vocational schools, and students who applied for colleges alone were estimated at more than 30,500. In this connection, facts similar to Beijing Municipality were also reported in other parts of China.

Test questions for this year's college entrance examination have received favorable response from many high school teachers and test takers. At a forum attended by a cross-section of high school teachers in Beijing Municipality, the consensus is that all test questions for this year's college entrance examination were all based on the high school teaching program and high school textbooks and therefore, compatible with the real objective of secondary education to test the ability of students to grasp rudimentary knowledge. Although the test questions vary in depth, none of them can be considered odd or catch questions. They added that test questions given this way will be helpful in improving the quality of secondary education, in guiding students to concentrate their energy on acquiring rudimentary knowledge well and in emancipating the minds of high school teachers and students from the "strategy to conjure up a large number of potential test questions" and a great variety of refresher material.

9574

CSO: 4005/788

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DEPENDENTS OF ARMY BORDER DEFENDERS NEED ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING JOBS, SCHOOLS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Circular of the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee on Locating Jobs and Schools for Children of Army Cadres Stationed in Remote Areas]

[Text] (XINHUA), Beijing, 14 July—The State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee recently issued a circular calling on various localities and army units to make joint efforts and take proper measures to solve the problems of army cadres stationed in border or unpopulated areas and on off-shore islands in locating jobs for their accompanying dependents and schools for their accompanying sons and daughters.

The circular says: The PLA units stationed in border or unpopulated areas and on off-shore islands and the people's armed police troops stationed at border defense outposts have been assigned the glorious task of guarding and defending the frontiers of their motherland. These army cadres with their units mostly stationed in the economically and culturally undeveloped remote areas now face many practical difficulties in locating jobs for their accompanying dependents and schools for their accompanying children.

Various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as leading organs of the army at all levels must conscientiously and thoroughly implement job placement policies and measures set forth by the Central Committee. Joint efforts must be made by the local governments and army units to actively create employment opportunities, to broaden the prospect of employment in a way suitable to the specific local conditions and to make proper arrangements for these dependents of the army units to engage in work and productive labor. In coordination with the local economic development programs, the army units can take advantage of their access to various natural resources to build factories or service and processing industries operated by their dependents. The local governments and departments concerned must advise them of technical know-how on production, supply and marketing and help them establish contact with enterprises and their associated units. Through consultations with the local governments, the army units can build army dependent family activity centers or bases at the strategically selected points where the widely scattered army dependents can be concentrated to engage in productive labor. Individual economies can be developed within the framework of the state policies and regulations in areas where the employment opportunities are nil.

The circular says: Wives of army cadres who originally worked in units of public ownership or collective ownership at the county, district and higher levels can be temporarily placed in positions with the army-operated enterprises and establishments or dependents factories when they follow their husbands from one station to another where no suitable jobs are really available to them. Their original positions and grades must be retained, their length of service must be counted on a continuing basis, and their wages and salaries must be rated in accordance with the relevant regulations of the local governments. Army cadres receiving orders of transfer to border defense outposts and off-shore islands may leave their families in their original places in order to relieve their units in border areas and on off-shore islands of difficulties in resettling them. Families living with the army units must still be taken care of and controlled by their original units. Those living in civilian residential areas must be taken care of by their original employment units and local governments. First consideration must be given to those families which experienced housing difficulties in the allocation of new housing units.

The circular says: Sons and daughters of army units stationed in border or unpopulated areas and on the off-shore islands and armed police units at their border defense outposts, who are on the waiting list of employment must be included in the labor-employment programs and must be employed on a priority basis. Those physically suitable sons volunteering to be enlisted in active service must be processed and approved on a priority basis. Daughters of army cadres deserve similar consideration in the drafting of women soldiers in the army. Upon their retirement from active duties, those provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which originally drafted them into active service must assume responsibility for resettling them in civilian life. In case their parents have been transferred elsewhere upon their retirement, the districts in which their parents are located should take up the responsibility for their resettlement.

The circular urges local governments at all levels to give strong support and assistance to the aforementioned army cadres in solving the problem of schools for their sons and daughters in accordance with the principle of assigning them schools nearest to their homes. It says: Schools operated by the departments of education are advised to admit these students on a priority basis, and can be compensated by tuition from these students in accordance with the regulations of the state. But they are prohibited from accepting any extra fees for this purpose. In localities where no such schools are available, they can be enrolled into schools run by enterprises, communes and brigades and other collectives and establishments which have no reason, whatsoever, to reject these students. The army units can do everything possible in their power to support those civilian schools which have enrolled a large number of children of army cadres. Local governments must plan to build new schools or expand existing ones in their areas where no schools are available or new schools need to be built or existing ones need to be expanded to enrol children of army cadres stationed there. The army units stationed there must give them necessary assistance in carrying out such projects. In localities where no resources are available to build any schools for the time being, the army units stationed there should build schools of their own in accordance with the principle of economization with the support and assistance of the departments of education which should provide instructions, teaching

materials and equipment, teachers and facilities for their training. Graduates from such schools must be considered for promotion to other schools or for jobs along with their counterparts from other schools under a unified plan. The departments of education must actively help army units in localities with no schools send children of their cadres to schools in nearby cities or in remote areas. If these schools cannot provide board and room for students, army divisions and higher level units should provide such facilities for middle school students.

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CSO: 4005/788

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEED FOR WRITERS TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION WITH LIFE URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Du Ai /2629 1002]: "On Understanding of 'Plunging Into the Thick of Life' Once More"]

[Text] Some comrades maintain that today since the subject matter for creative works has been broadened and restrictions on writing have been lifted, we have much to write and therefore don't have to pay any attention to what is going on in real life. There is also a misunderstanding of the slogan "keep in close touch with life" among some individual comrades who contend that this slogan, which was proposed under a specific historical condition and therefore applicable only to a specific historical circumstance is no longer "valid" today as the situation has changed. This shows that an accurate evaluation of the relationship between life and writers remains a matter of concern that commands the great attention of our writers, especially young writers.

Social life is a base in which literature and art are created while knowledge of life is a preparation essential to writers. Literary and artistic works are a reflection of social life which can be expressed from a single angle or many different angles and in one form or many different forms. In whatever form their works take, they must be based on social life, rather than pure imagination and free-wheeling fabrications which are unlikely to give the public any good masterpieces of lasting value. Good works usually come from writers who have experienced life to a certain degree and who have undergone specific training in literature and art. In this sense, life is the first and decisive factor essential to the writers. Those famous realistic works of ancient and modern times at home and abroad were fostered by writers on the soils of real life. Had Tolstoy been deprived of the chance to fight in the Crimean War between Russia and Turkey, he would have been unable to produce his "War and Peace." Maxim Gorki's "Mother" and other outstanding works did not come until he accumulated adequate experiences in life and struggles. Likewise, Lu Xun's "A Madman's Diary" and "The True Story of Ah Q" would never appear if he failed to keep in close touch with the life of old China and to achieve a deep understanding of peasants who were trampled under foot as the lowest class of society at that time. Some young writers of our time such as Jiang Zilong /5592 1311 7893/, Wang Meng /3769 5536/, and Gao Xiaosheng /7559 2556 5116/ have published some good and relatively good works. Their successes have very much to do with their rich knowledge of life and their deeper tastes of life as it is reflected in their works.

On the other hand, there are also some works which have proved unsuccessful. In the final analysis, such failures have something to do with their writers' attitude toward life. Some of our current literary and artistic works have proved low in quality and unpopular with readers. Although many reasons can be cited for their failure, what is most important is that these works were fabricated. Fabricated works usually come from writers who live in isolation from life. There are some writers who have portrayed certain aspects of life without making efforts to get acquainted with them or demonstrating any willingness to communicate with them and/or getting any tastes of them. Works produced in this way will prove unacceptable.

Some people argue that knowledge of life is required for works of the realistic style but not for historical stories. This understanding is wrong. Creative works dealing with history also face a problem of how to get acquainted with the life of the past. Works of historical interests deal with historical life unfamiliar to their writers. Before writing such works, they must conduct careful and thorough investigations and interviews, read volume upon volume of historical documents, and conscientiously analyze and study them. Otherwise, they will find it impossible to get the job done. Without getting the knowledge of historical life, Yao Xueyin [I202 7185 0995] would have found it impossible to produce his work "Li Zicheng." Nor would Ling Li [0407 0500] have found it possible to produce his work "Star-Like Grass." Therefore, the assumption that knowledge of life is not required in the writing of historical works is wrong. On the contrary, without knowledge of life, no realistic works can be produced. Even the fictitious myths cannot break with what is going on in this mundane world. Fundamentally, the reason that all the world-renowned myths have been handed down from generation to generation stems from the fact that they dramatically reflect the social life of their specific historical periods and in a sense express the people's aspirations and demands of those historical periods.

As it was stated earlier, as far as the writers are concerned, there are two types of life: 1) the type of life personally experienced by them; 2) the type of life not directly tasted by them. When a life is personally tasted by a writer, he will have a deeper impression and understanding of it and will find himself in a position to early comprehend and express it. But any writer must use other people's practical experiences to enrich his own through the reading of books and printed materials. Such efforts are not only justified but also necessary. As far as literary and artistic works are concerned, such direct and indirect forms of experience in life complement each other rather than tamper and conflict with each other. Whatever a writer is going to create--either realistic or historical works--he must conscientiously taste the life of our time, and make his presence felt among the masses so that he can draw nutrition from them and achieve rapport between literature and the masses of people. He must first understand the life, aspirations and demands of the people before he can produce any works conforming to their desires.

A writer needs to know life. This requirement is consistent with the Marxist materialist theory of reflection. But this does not imply that once he plunges into the thick of life, he will be able to solve all problems he faces and to produce good works. The opposite is true. Life bears a striking resemblance to a rich mineral deposit whose development calls for hard work. If a miner has no knowledge about mining, he may be unable to produce any valuable ore no matter how hard he works. Life also resembles a piece of crude jade covered with dust, whose shining splendor will be revealed only after it is polished. What is important is that a

writer must achieve an "in-depth" understanding of life. If he communicates with life in a way that touches only its surface, if he behaves like a fleeting cloud skimming over the water or a dragonfly stopping short of going deep into the water after a delicate touch upon its surface, he will find it impossible to solve problems he faces in writing. What is important is that he must delve deep into life, and broaden his horizons of the world so that he can gain a thorough understanding of it. Writers are required to make painstaking and unremitting efforts and adopt various ways and steps to get close to the masses, and to get accepted by them as members of their own. They must share weal and woe with the masses so that they can observe, appreciate, study and analyze their activities.

Of course, many different ways can be devised by a writer to communicate with life. He can do this in ways that takes into account his age, experiences, character, and interest. For this reason, the leadership of the organization of literary and artistic workers should refrain from imposing general, and absolutely arbitrary regulations on writers demanding that they can keep in touch with life only in one way but not in another way. Flexibility rather than rigidity should be emphasized in this connection. Writers should be allowed to communicate with life in various ways, especially those aspects of life totally unfamiliar to them. Middle-aged and young writers are urged to find part-time jobs or active practical work or locate specific positions which will bring them into direct contact with life. This should be regarded as a very ideal and effective method of communication with life.

The reason is that practical work can provide a writer with an easy access to the masses and an opportunity to understand them. We writers must join the masses in accomplishing the great four modernizations program and the transformation of life, and make ourselves acceptable to them as members of their own. Only thus can we place ourselves in a position to know, observe and analyze their activities from a vantage point. Writers who feel that they can do this, and consider it necessary and are willing to do this must go out of their ivory tower as many times as possible in order to broaden their horizons of the world. Only in this way can they win more opportunities to enrich their life in terms of breadth and depth.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OBSERVANCE OF DISCIPLINE, FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES BY WRITERS, ARTISTS URGED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Li Sheng [7812 3932]: "An Analogy"]

[Text] Xun Zi [5424 1311] of the era of the Warring States once drew up lively analogy to emphasize the indispensable role of teachers in the learning process. In this connection, he said: "Although Hualì, Qìlì, Qiánlì and Green Ears were good horses of the ancient times, they could not run a thousand miles a day until they were harnessed with saddles and long lashes and trained by Zao Fu." I consider it very appropriate to use this analogy to depict the dialectical relationship between discipline and freedom and between restriction and liberation and to explain that our writers and artists must accept the Marxist theory of literature and art as a guide, supervision from the masses of people and the leadership provided by the proletarian political party.

Of course, a good stallion which gallops at a speed of 1,000 li a day will feel neither free nor comfortable when it is saddled and mounted by a rider with a long lash in hand. However, please imagine that once it is really relieved of all this equipment, and set free, and once it gets everything it wants, it will lose its sense of purpose and direction and stamina which is its source of strength for galloping a long distance. This being the case, can it still move toward the intended destination at a speed of 1,000 li a day? Can it still deserve to be called a good horse capable of running 1,000 li a day? By then, the horse will become heedless of orders and will run amuck just like any other horses of bad temper. This shows that discipline and freedom and restriction and liberation are elements which oppose and complement each other. Once the former is separated from the latter, the latter will lose its counterpart on which its existence depends and will change its original character. Nothing seems simpler than this reasoning in this case.

True, just as Comrade Zhou Enlai once pointed out, we cannot wilfully "frame and pick up on people. Nor can we trace their roots, impose political labels on them and wield big sticks in their faces," shut their mouths and make them timid in action. Meanwhile, he added: "Marxism is a framework. We have a larger framework. Therefore, generally speaking, we do not oppose framework." The four basic principles constitute a large framework which we cannot throw away. Any decision to free our writers and artists from the Marxist theory of literature and art as a guide, supervision and lashes from the masses of people and the leadership of the proletarian political party may appear to be something to the delight of some people. However,

if we all regard such restriction, supervision and guidance as nuisances, I am sure by the time a truly revolutionary and talented writer or artist is relieved of this "painful rope" by a "savior," he may suffer even a greater pain, become more puzzled than ever, and get bogged down in the bourgeois quagmire of individualism, anarchism and liberalism. His original desire to free him from a specific type of shackles may find himself being bound up by another kind of more painful ropes. This is a logic of life that seems always working against the wishes of people.

Actually, such terms as "reins," "lashes," and "guidance" do not originate from objective reality alone. They also reside in our high sense of responsibility to society, the literary impulse to praise the true, the good and the beautiful and to condemn the false, evil and ugly things, ideals of devotion to the development of socialist literature and art and feelings of excitement. Can we call these self-imposed invisible reins, lashes and guidance that exist in the consciousness of revolutionary writers and artists?

In a quotation from the German proverb, Lenin said: "No analogy is perfect." Using this comparison between man and horse to convey a point that the writers and artists dedicated to "a national crusade in which they believe" should submit to the revolutionary theory, and heed the instructions of a political party and people is probably not a very ideal analogy. But I can take some comfort from the fact that the truth is identical. I sincerely hope that my bold attempt to use an ancient example to parody modern life will do nobody any harm.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CURRENT TRENDS IN LITERATURE, ART ANALYZED

Nanchang XING HUO [A SPARK] in Chinese No 6, 1981, pp 76-77

[Article by Guang Qun [0342 6746]: "Avoid Two Types of 'Inertia'"]

[Text] At present, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the entire party membership is committed to strengthen the political and ideological work. Socialist literature and art are an important weapon to influence the people in their ways of thinking, to enhance social stability and unity, and to build our socialist spiritual civilization. Under the current new situation, certainly the literary and artistic front should consider it necessary to make conscientious efforts to improve its work, carry forward its achievements, examine and correct its shortcomings and mistakes that really need to be corrected so that it can live up to the needs of the party and people.

However, lessons drawn from our past experiences teach us that vigorous efforts really must be made to overcome interference from the two types of "inertia" in order to improve and strengthen our work and develop our productive power in creative writing. What does it mean by interference from the two types of "inertia"?

When the guidelines come from the top echelons, instead of conscientiously studying and striving to comprehend the documents or instructions, the people involved just roughly and perfunctorily go over them as "a matter of formality." They seem more interested in gathering unofficial information and unreliable speculations. As a result, two types of "habitual" behavior will quickly come into action: 1) This will be seized by some people as an opportunity to look for "targets of attack" everywhere and as a starting point in their crusade against the "rightists." Among them are people who under the heavy influence of the "leftist" influence disagree with or have misgivings about the guidelines of the Third Plenum. Actually, attention must be paid to the problems that arise from the process of creative writing, problems which can be satisfactorily solved through the use of literary criticism as a weapon, and through the process of reasoning, persuasion and critical analysis which proves helpful in raising the political consciousness and improving the works of writers. But the quality of literary and artistic works cannot be enhanced by any subjective judgment of certain persons as "rightists" and certain works as poisonous weeds. Such behavior is not only harmful to writers themselves but also will mess everything up.

For example, some people have viewed the excellent situation characterized by cultural prosperity and competition among a hundred of blooming flowers produced by a new generation of writers as an "ideological confusion" and a dark cloud. Are you confused? A little bit. For example, a few people have mistakenly thought of an attempt to break away from party leadership while another small group of people is under the influence of an unhealthy tendency to ignore real life and the Marxist ideology as a guide in their writings. Criticism of these people is absolutely necessary. Earlier, those devoted to theoretical critical work made mistake of failing to criticize this tendency vigorously. Can we call our current main trend in literature and art and in writing an "ideological confusion"? A friend of mine who denounced a television program for showing "two platoon leaders vying for the love of one girl" said caustically: "Our army prohibits conscription soldiers from courting any girls. This television drama is counterproductive to the difficult and painstaking work done by instructors among the fighters!" I agree that all television programs catering to our army fighters must be carefully selected, and that special caution must be exercised against those "love scenes" in the programs which may have a bad effect on them. I feel that this consideration is right. Anyway specific analysis in this is necessary. All indiscriminate and blind criticism must be avoided. For example, that television drama mentioned by my friend and watched by me deals with a fighter who gradually changes his mind about his fiancée back home in the countryside following his promotion to the position of army cadre and who refuses to see her upon his return to home. Knowing this, a platoon leader voluntarily pitches in to persuade that fighter to change his wrong idea on this matter and to make him return to the right path in love affairs. Therefore, I argued that this drama is basically healthy and good and it absolutely has nothing to do with "two platoon leaders vying for the love of one girl." But my friend did not agree with me. He still stubbornly stuck to his views. Coincidentally, on that day another friend of mine--an instructor from the railway corps--also came to see me. In his presence, I asked whether he had seen that television program. The instructor said yes. Then I asked again: Did you see any problem with that drama? He said: "It is a very good drama of educational value! There are also some fighters who come from the countryside in my company, and who were engaged before joining the army. After seeing this drama, they called it an immunization shot in their arms. When a soldier is assigned to a station in a city, he must particularly guard against such characters as Chen Xi [7115 0823], a character in the novel 'A Sentry Under the Neon Lights,' and the way he thinks. That drama is actually a criticism of erroneous ideas harbored by persons like Chen Xi. Is it fair to say that the novel on 'sentry' is right and that television drama wrong?" This remark from the instructor's personal experiences was a strong rebuke to the argument by my friend who stood silently without a word.

2) This type of "tendency" affects mostly writers and editors for some publications in the literary and artistic circles who are sensitive and fragile and who often mistake wind for rain. This state of mind is understandable because they suffered punishment in the past. These are people who lack an independent thoughtful mind and a habit of analyzing and judging problems independently. For example, some writers these days have to "check the climate and see which way the wind is blowing" before displaying any courage to write. Some may say that right now we have to wait until the "reading season is over." Some hide their

finished works in the drawers and are not yet ready to publish them. Some even have written letters to the editorial departments requesting the return of their works mailed earlier.

It is ironic to note the following regulations from the editors to writers: 1) you can write only stories of the four modernizations; 2) you can only write about positive characters and heroes; 3) you can only write about new socialist personalities. What will happen to works dealing with other themes? They will all be returned to their writers. Some publications have become nervous and are ready to face punishment and criticism for publishing articles not compatible with these regulations. Does this sound like self-punishment? A calm and careful analysis will reveal that actually, the reaffirmation by the Central Committee of the guidelines calling for upholding the four basic principles and for further enhancing stability and unity and strengthening the ideological and political work is in every sense a continuation and development of the guidelines of the Third Plenum and compatible with its principles and emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one to look forward. The guidelines of the Third Plenum on literature and art call on us to persist in moving in the direction of "serving the four modernizations and the people," and to gear literature and art to serve the people in a better way, to enhance the socialist construction program, social stability and unity, and to provide high quality spiritual food for the people to satisfy their growing needs to better their spiritual and cultural life. To this end, we must make conscientious efforts to implement the "double hundred" policy with the aim of diversifying the theme, and style of literature and art, and inspiring free discussion of creative writing and free competition for better literary and artistic styles. Is there any change in the guidelines of the Third Plenum? No. It is certain that we need more than any other time to encourage and promote the production of works boosting the morale and stimulating the spirit of our people, works directly reflecting the contradictions and struggles through the development of four modernizations, and portraying the pioneering heroes dedicated to the four modernizations program. Any judgment of this as the only demands and other themes as "formula" writing is a big misunderstanding of the guidelines of the Third Plenum and the "double hundred" policy requiring literature and art to "serve the people and the four modernizations." If the air is permeated with this "formula" writing, the atmospheric pressure will drop, and the people will experience difficulty in breathing and become nervous. Although a certain degree of excitement may be o.k., too much excitement may spell troubles. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the consistent aim of our party's original policy is to encourage, promote and support the program to broaden the prospect for writing. This prospect may have been dimmed by action taken by some people. The metaphysical "formula" writing consistently opposed by our party may be revived among a certain segment of the population, thus slowing down or even bringing to a standstill the development of the productive power in writing or even pushing it backward. The broad masses of people will certainly never allow the literary and artistic front to return to the days of monotony, dullness and hibernation. Nor will they allow it to go back to the era of the "gang of four" in which only uniformity was emphasized and ten thousand horses were muted.

The Central Committee has called on us to study the new problems and understand the new situations and to move forward. Our primary task is to study humbly, in

order to truly understand and comprehend the essence of the Central Committee instructions. We must achieve a correct understanding of this essence as a basis for building up our ability to consider, analyze and judge problems independently in conjunction with the realities of specific units and departments and in a way that takes into account the actual local conditions. Only in this way can we find solutions for problems. We should no longer parrot the words of others, mistake wind for rain, "drift along with the wind," and torture ourselves as well as others. (This article was drafted on 12 February and revised on 19 March 1981.)

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QUALITY OF FILM TECHNIQUE COMPARED TO ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Commentary by Wang Yicheng [3769 0001 6134]: "Gold Medals and the Quality of Film Technique"]

[Summary: The great contribution made by our athletic enterprise to revive Chinese prestige is inseparable from their constant hard training. It reminds me of the less-than-ideal situation of our cinematography. In cinematic circles, it is rather rare for someone to engage in serious study or even to learn a bit of his own trade. cinematic workers must resolve to overcome difficulties to acquire broad knowledge through diligent study. The crux for improving film quality lies in ideological liberation, intensive study, and keeping in close contact with new realities through practice. Cinematic workers must strive to grasp the knowledge and method of social and natural sciences. They must learn some historical materialism and some history itself. It is the honorable duty of literary and art workers to contact the masses, to be responsive to their opinions and to improve the quality of cinematic art.]

[Text] Not long ago, Vice Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Comrade Rong Gaotang [2837 7559 2768] spoke to the reporters of the New China News Agency, "In the two and a half years since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress...our athletes have won 598 gold medals in international competition. Last year alone, they won more than 300 gold medals...20 individual athletes and one team representing such categories as volleyball, soccer, hockey, gymnastics, track and field, basketball, and ping-pong have been chosen as the best athletes and the best athletic team. This is unprecedented in Chinese sports history."

These heartening words made me believe that our athletic enterprise is forging ahead out of the confines of Asia to the world arena and making a great contribution in reviving the prestige of China. In the meantime, however, I naturally thought about our literary and artistic enterprises. Athletics as well as literature and art have been heavy disaster areas during the decade of internal turmoil. Among those who perished or suffered persecution under the two counter-revolutionary groups led by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, there are perhaps more from

the literary and art world than from athletic circles. Following the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress, literature and art, like athletics, are rapidly recovering under the correct guidance of the Party Central Committee. Emerging from the literary and art contest held last year and this year are a large number of middle-aged and young writers, playwrights, directors, artist, performers and singers distinguished in literature (short story, novella, reportage, modern poetry), drama, fine art, movie and music. In general, however, among the categories, in literature and art as well as in athletics, there is some imbalance. For example, in literature and art, greater achievement is scored in short stories, novellas and modern poetry, whereas movies, which are highly mass-oriented, are less satisfactory.

In athletics, ping-pong has long been held in high esteem in international competition. In the 36th world ping-pong tournament, our team took first prize in all seven categories. Volleyball, gymnastics and diving have also broken through the confines of Asia and are moving world levels. Soccer and track and field have also made appreciable progress in the last two years. But watching the matches between the two Yugoslavian teams and our teams, anyone can tell that our soccer teams do not stand much chance to rank among the first eight in the world tournament. In certain categories of track and field, we are already leading in Asia, but seldom do we set world records. Traditionally the achievement in soccer as well as in track and field is often used to gauge a country's athletic level. Therefore, this unbalanced development deserves our attention and more effort.

Imbalance can also be termed disproportion. This problem is even more conspicuous in literary and art circles than in the athletic world. Compared with the decade of internal turmoil, the development of literature and art is obvious. In terms of quality and quantity, literature and drama have reached or even surpassed the level of the sixties and there are indeed talent and works. How about the movies which are watched by millions of people every day? Frankly, those which can reach or even surpass the level of the cities are only a small percentage of the total output. Moreover, even those films winning Hundred-Flower Prize and Golden Rooster Prize are not free from obvious shortcomings. Recently it came to my attention that many film studios sent finished film to Shanghai Film Studio for "dubbing," because the mandarin pronunciation of many actors from those studies is not good. This is why a troubleshooting comrade commented that the basic problem lies in the way actors are chosen. When directors of film studios and movie directors choose actors and when movie academies recruit new students, they tend to take into account only the applicants' appearance without paying attention to other factors which make an actor. This is not a new problem. Back in the sixties, premier Zhou Enlai said more than once that the so-called "stars" in foreign countries could not only act but also sing and dance. And our actors? Their speech is slurred, intonation inarticulate, they can neither ride a horse, nor swim or dive. Premier Zhou painstakingly admonished our performing artists (including play actors) to be committed to practice, determined to become "qualified actors." These words heard by many people, were, I remember, also published by some newspapers.

Why could athletes score such great achievement within the short period of two and a half years? My view is that it can not be separated from their daily practice and training. Not long ago, I saw a new film the "Sea Gull" which draws its theme

from the making of a volleyball player. It made me even more aware of the inadequate quality of our film industry. Of course, the actor who plays the "Sea Gull" is a veteran player from the Beijing Volleyball Team, not a professional actor. It is impossible to demand a professional actor to possess that level of athletic expertise. What the film reminds me of is the long and persistent training (not limited to volleyball) traditionally required of an athlete. A comrade who went with me to see the "Sea Gull" could not hold back his tears at the scene of the athlete winning trophy at international competition which came after long period of hard training. As for myself, I was thinking of the problem of "dubbing" in our movies. China is a vast country. In the past when communication was poor, it was not unusual to speak with a local accent or not to speak mandarin well. It is not necessary for art academies to impose mastery of mandarin as a requirement on applicants. Having become a movie actor, one has made the decision to go for this trade or has been chosen for this trade, and he must be determined to overcome all the difficulties to become a qualified literary and art worker. No matter how attractive is one's appearance, slurring speech, inarticulate intonation and unaltered "thick native accent" are not acceptable. Of course, to become a qualified actor, language is but a minimal requirement. For any literary and art worker, especially at this time when we are at a turning point of fast approaching a highly democratic and highly civilized new China, there are many subjects which need to be learned and should be learned.

Literary and art workers differ from physical workers in their need of comprehensive knowledge and experience. Comrade Hu Yaobang time and again emphasized the importance of learning in his speech celebrating the 60th anniversary for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Exhorting us to study Marxism-Leninism, he said, "The tenets of Marxism are truths that have been repeatedly verified in practice. However, it does not embrace all the truths in the unending course of human history, nor can it possibly do so. For us revolutionaries, the theory of Marxism is the guide to action and by no means a rigid dogma to be followed mindlessly." Exhorting us to study history, he said, "We must continue to apply ourselves to the study and investigation of the history of Chinese revolution. For the China of today has grown out of the China of yesterday, a China about which we know, not too much, but too little." Exhorting us to sum up past experiences through studying, he said, "Whether it is the experience of success or that of failure, we should through analysis absorb whatever is useful in others' experience and lessons. We must, therefore, study and analyze the experience of other countries, other regions and other people while studying and summing up our own." What he spoke of is the great truth and concerning overall problems. But I also consider this talk for us literary and art workers, especially cinematic workers, as a sincere demand which also rings a stern warning. Perhaps this is my radical view: I have a feeling that in cinematic circles, the habit of seriously and persistently reading a little every day, learning a little philosophy, a little economics, a little science, or even a little about one's own trade is rather rare.

Our screen play based on revolutionary history often consists of good guys as 100% good and bad guys as 100% bad. Revolutionaries are perfect men of red-hot revolutionary zeal, counterrevolutionaries are born villains. War movies often depict our army as ever-victorious, never suffering any setback; enemies collapse at the first encounter, forever retreating. This is what Comrade Chen Yi once

criticized as the God of "Thunder smashing beancurd" style. Isn't this kind of creative thinking metaphysical and the result of not seriously studying dialectical materialism and historical materialism? Isn't this the reason why the "creative method" of "three distinctions" advocated by the "gang of four" once prevailed in literary and art circles?

In recent years, few movies depicting rural scene have been made. Many writers contend that with the changing agrarian policy, such stories have a low "survival rate." Of course, this thinking indeed reflects certain reality. China is a vast country. Natural conditions vary a great deal between the northwest and the south-east and the economic development is also uneven. Thus the difference still exists between poor brigades and rich brigades. Because of this practical situation, even within the same region which follows the same production responsibility system, the methods of implementation are different. As a whole, if we seriously study and analyze the agrarian policy promulgated since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, we can see there is no change from step-by-step eradication of the ultra-leftist thought in the agrarian policy of the Lin-Jiang counterrevolutionary groups and promoting great agricultural enterprises, large-scale food production, bringing life to agricultural production and letting some farmers get rich first. Moreover, literary work draws its theme from men, the relations between men and men, the thought and emotion of men under certain circumstances. We only need to focus on the overall situation and to look out for the entirety, avoiding partiality and leaving aside those secondary questions which are still being tried out without concluding evidence. Thus there should be broad possibilities for stories based on rural themes. For example, up till now, isn't the struggle still going on between the party's agrarian policy and those stubborn cadres whose thoughts are ossified and those cadres who cling to the ultra-leftist thought? Isn't family conflict reflected in the movie "Happiness" and the play "Celebration" still in existence? Therefore, I consider that the solution to the basic problem still lies in ideological liberation and intensive study. As long as we keep in touch with new realities through practice while grasping the knowledge and the method of social and natural sciences through hard work, our fear will disappear and the "survival rate" of our work will increase. The material which we can use for our stories will be rich and varied and the quality of our work will rise rapidly.

We must study Marxism and the thought of Mao Zedong as well as social and natural sciences. At the same time, being a literary and art worker, it goes without saying, we must be committed to diligent practice and to learn the specialized knowledge of our trade. Movie is a comprehensive art: for cinematic workers, many things need to be learned and a great scope of knowledge to be acquired. Judging from the writing of screen plays, we see the phenomenon of conspicuous imbalance. Some writers are well trained and widely read. But we cannot fail to notice that from some published plays, some writers are narrow. It is obvious that they have no interest in reading and studying the party's present policy, important document and articles on literary creation. For example, there are quite a few plays based on the authentic story of old revolutionaries. This of course is a good thing. But in those plays concerning important events of the party history, there are quite a few distortions of historical reality, conjectures and fictitious plots. Those plays, thus written by playwrights, without careful scrutiny and

verification by directors of film studios and editors of film publications are published, filmed and shown. This caused ire and protest from those who were connected with the event or were themselves participants. It happened more than once in the last year or two. This situation also gives rise to another abnormal reaction. Individual writers who cannot accept criticism, getting incensed and taking criticisms of good intention as intervention or "strangling" of revolutionary themes. Hasn't the party asked us to seek truth from facts, to start from realities and to restore history's original face?

Historical museums and memorial halls have followed this, so have newspapers and journals. Why should movies which are the most mass-oriented art willfully distort history and indulge in subjective fictionalization? I do not want to be "sermonizing," but I do hope that literary and art workers seriously study a little historical materialism, or at least study a little contemporary and modern history. Literary workers have an unshrinkable responsibility to the movement of "five insistences and four niceties." Thus it is quite necessary for literary and art workers to have the "graciousness" to learn from the leaders and the masses with humility.

Since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee party congress, our party and country are in a period of bringing order out of chaos, carrying on our cause and forging ahead. The party invests high hopes in literary and art work. Today, it is the honorable duty for every revolutionary literary and art workers to study, to practice, to contact the masses, to learn from their views and to raise the quality of our film technique continuously.

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CSO: 4005/787

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'HSIN WAN PAO' ON MAKING SOUTHEAST ASIA NEUTRAL ZONE

HK101030 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Aug 81 p 2

["New Talk" column: "The Chief Culprits in Southeast Asia: The Soviet Union and Vietnam"]

[Text] Zhao Zhiyang and Mahathir raised the subject of establishing a peaceful, free and neutral zone in Southeast Asia. This is the desire of the ASEAN countries which China supports. Mahathir further stated that the basis for the establishment of such a neutral zone would be that the great nations would not interfere in the internal affairs of various countries in this zone. He also expressed his concern about the possibility that disputes in Indochina would spread and undermine peace and neutrality in this zone.

What he meant by great nations were the Soviet Union, the United States and China, in particular the Soviet Union and China.

Some people say that the disputes in Indochina reflect the contention between the Soviet Union and China. Actually, this is only a problem involving the Soviet Union.

China is a big country which is fully occupied with its own work. It will spend a score of years on modernization alone. Does it have time to meddle in Indochina and Southeast Asia?

Zhao Ziyang said in the Philippines that China has never attempted to establish a sphere of influence in any region. And it will never do so in Indochina, Southeast Asia...Does China not support the proposal of establishing a peaceful and neutral government in Kampuchea?

Zhao Zhiyang also stressed in the Philippines that China will neither interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries nor meddle in the internal matters of various communist parties in that region. China will neither concern itself with how various governments treat communist parties in their respective countries, nor how various communist parties cope with their governments. People can see more and more clearly this stand taken by China. In recent years, ASEAN countries have explicitly noticed the great efforts made by China in this respect. This problem should no longer obstruct China and the ASEAN countries from developing their relations.

The key to the problem of Southeast Asia lies in the Soviet Union and Vietnam which dances to the former's tune.

It is obvious to all and a matter of record that the Soviet Union is carrying out aggression and subversion in various areas throughout the world. The crimes it has committed in Indochina and Southeast Asia are absolutely vile.

Southeast Asia is not a bone of contention between China and the Soviet Union. But, there is conflict between the two because the Soviet Union carries out hegemonist acts of aggression directly against China. It does not tally with the actual situation to regard the problems of Southeast Asia as the results of contention between China and the Soviet Union. Viewing Southeast Asia as a place of contention only helps Vietnam, the small hegemonist in distracting people's attention and shirking responsibility.

To maintain peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia, we should defeat Moscow and Hanoi--the axis of war. The fact that China taught the Vietnamese a lesson has played a great role in checking their ambition.

CSO: 4005/827

PARTY AND STATE

AUTHOR OF 'SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION' DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 7, 1 Jul 81 pp 46-47

[Article by Zhang Zhidong [I728 0037 2767]: "Looking at Ideological Trend in China Through a Book"]

[Text] Last fall, the Tianjin People's Publishing House publishing Li Honglin's [2621 3163 2651] collection of articles as a book entitled "Science and Superstition." The collection includes 24 articles and a parable. It may be said that all of these articles represent the author's reflections and explorations regarding history since the founding of the Chinese communist state, and they played an energetic promotive role in the current ideological liberation movement in Chinese society.

Man of the Hour in Ideological Liberation

Li Honglin is a theoretical cadre of the CCP Central Propaganda Department. Since 1979, he has always advocated ideological liberation and has published many authoritative articles in RENMIN RIBAO, LISHI YANJIU, DUSHU and similar newspapers and journals, and put forward many thought-provoking and exciting themes for discussion. Some time ago he published an article in the magazine DUSHU entitled "No Taboo Area for Reading." He thinks there should be no taboo area for reading, and even that the "Collected Works of Chiang Kai-shek" and "Plum Blossoms in the Golden Vase" (abridged version) should also be published. Later, he also published a long article in RENMIN RIBAO entitled "Leaders and the People" to lay out a critical discourse on the relationship between leaders and the masses of the people that was turned upside-down by Mao Zedong during the "cultural revolution" period, expressing the opinion that "leaders should be loyal to the people," and not "the people should be loyal to leaders;" at the same time, he also held that we should adhere to collective leadership and oppose the viewpoint about "one single leader," and he likewise criticized the way Mao Zedong personally designated a successor. Meanwhile, he also published such articles as "Historical Initiatives and Historical Limitations," "What Kind of Party Leadership Do We Adhere To," "What Kind of Socialism Do We Adhere To," etc. These articles promoted the CCP learning and studying Marxist theories anew. The above articles are mostly included in the "Science and Superstition" collection. After the collection was published, on 11 November 1980 Li Honglin again published an article entitled "What Does the 'Crisis of Belief' Illustrate?" in RENMIN RIBAO. At the beginning of this year, he further published articles like "What Kind of Cat Do We Need?" in XIN SHIQI magazine. From all of these, we can see that Li Honglin's articles are all proffered in response to realistic and sensitive questions in society; he really deserves to be viewed as an activist in the CCP's ideological liberation movement.

A Collection of Articles Crowded With "Poisonous Weeds"

The last article in this "Science and Superstition" collection is an "old story in a new edition" entitled "Who Really Understood the Divine Farmer." It tells the tale of how Li Shizhen had a label attached to him by the emperor's imperial hospital and was almost beaten with a stick because he revised the "Divine Farmer's Herb Medicine Classic" of ancestral days. It is said that after the story was published, someone immediately wrote to the newspaper office to say that it was a poisonous weed. If the "whateverist" viewpoint of yesterday were taken as the base, which article in this collection could be other than a poisonous weed?! Viewed from the standpoint of the CCP's current noise in urging the "four adherences" and its criticism of Mao, even if Li Honglin's articles may not be designated as "traitorous and heretical," they most certainly can be said to be "overdoing in the handling of ideological liberation." The reason why articles in "Science and Superstition" could be collected and published last fall was linked with the antiprivilege and antibureaucratic process last year; it was the result of the ideological liberation movement, and a direct product of the CCP's "holiday for opinions" in August, September, and October last year.

New Points of View Expressed by the Collection

As a CCP theoretical cadre, Li Nonglin's articles and ideas cannot but be subject to the restriction by the CCP's political environment; they must have their limitations. But as the more open side of the CCP's thinking, they also put forward many rather new points of view.

First, the collection engenders a sense of history in people with historical facts. Many of the articles criticize a certain idealistic and metaphysical attitude in claiming I alone am revolutionary and I alone am correct; they propose, instead, to treat historical facts with dialectics and historical materialism. In history, "the great is sometimes turned into the preposterous, and the solemn is sometimes turned into the ludicrous" (words of Goethe); this has already become a law. "The historically unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution" has turned out to be a "catastrophe for the proletariat." Yet "after this great disaster, the Chinese people have understood many truths from pain" ("Historical Initiatives and Historical Limitations"). Most people are of the opinion that the "cultural revolution" does not have a single bit of historical meaning; yet the people and the state have paid a very high price. But the "cultural revolution" did promote the awakening of the people. It is very difficult to imagine that without the "cultural revolution" the CCP would have such self-reflection and the people would have such a degree of consciousness. Being aware of this, people will realize that the CCP is a product of China's revolutionary history; it belongs to history. It is not a case of "without the CCP there would have been no New China;" this is historical materialism.

Second, treat "party leadership" correctly. In the article "What Kind of Party Leadership Do We Adhere To" he, unlike some people, does not adhere "unconditionally" to "party leadership." He says: "There is no absolute authority in the world, nor is there natural leadership. All leaders arise from struggle and practice and must continue to be tested in practice." He points out: The question of party leadership arose from history and must be solved in history. He proves with historical facts from the time of the Opium War that during the democratic revolution of the past there is no doubt that the CCP became the leader of the New Democratic revolution. But can

the CCP continue to play the leadership role today? He points out: in order to really adhere to party leadership, we must continue to improve party leadership. This is also to say that if "party leadership" cannot be improved, the people and history will not acknowledge it.

Third, they suggest that we can only adhere to scientific socialism. In the article "What Kind of Socialism Do We Adhere To" Li Honglin points out that from Hitler's state socialism to the feudal fascist socialism of the "cultural revolution" period, all kinds of socialisms have come into existence in the world; if we wish to adhere to socialism, we can only adhere to the scientific socialism of Marx, and we can only do so in struggle against various sham socialisms.

The Collection's Limitations

From the above views thus expressed, we can see that as a CCP theoretical propagandist Li Honglin is different from a propagandist rigidly confined to "directives from superiors." His thinking is relatively emancipated, and he shows singular and profound understanding of China's problems. Where "Science and Superstition" falls short is that it places emphasis only on the scientific nature of the analysis and solution of problems but fails to elevate their democratic nature to a comparable status for study. He merely makes the point that the CCP must seek "self-improvement," but he does not elevate "participation by the masses" to the same status. Because democracy is a means and at the same time also an end, without the masses of the people being real masters of their own house (that is, enjoying democracy), no party's "self-improvement" can attain real scientific socialism. Similarly, according to Li Honglin's view that leaders should be loyal to the people, we think that the CCP should not at this time loudly cry about "adherence to party leadership;" instead, it should loudly cry about adherence to uniting with the masses" and thereby make itself a real representative of the interests and wishes of the masses of the people. Only by doing this would the people acknowledge the CCP's "leadership" even without the CCP itself "adhering" to it. Because in past history the CCP still operated in a drifting state in relation to the people's interests, therefore what the collection reflects has more to do with the CCP's interests and less to do with the people's interests.

Far-Reaching Significance of the Ideological Liberation Movement

In the "Science and Superstition" collection, we see great improvement in CCP theoretical propaganda; the fact that there are such keenly innovative ideological liberation elements in the party is really a sign of hope for the CCP.

In 1919, because the feudal ethic was found to be "cannibalistic," because a traitorous government forsook sovereign rights and brought humiliation to the country, and because of the propagation of Marxism, the embers of anger piled up in the hearts of the Chinese people 10 years after the 1911 revolution burned into an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal conflagration and stirred up the momentous 4 May Movement, and thereby started the overture of the New Democratic revolution in China. Under this movement the Chinese people ultimately built a republic of their own after 30 years of bitter fighting under the leadership of the Communist Party. In 1976, because of dictatorship and superstition and because of the collapse of the people's confidence, the resentment piled up in the people's hearts through the 10-year "cultural revolution" suddenly exploded. And similarly, the earth-shaking 5 April Movement arose at Tiananmen Square. The ideological liberation movement today is a continuation of the Tiananmen Movement,

or we can even say it is a continuation of the 4 May Movement. The reason these movements have such unlimited vitality is because they were not like those artificially started by Mao Zedong; they were spontaneous and they proved to be historical inevitabilities when the state and the nation were situated in moments of crisis. As a CCP critic said: The ideological liberation movement since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee "in essence must be irresistible because it reflects history's inevitable needs. If it encounters obstacles, it will merely become an undercurrent, but it will definitely not be stopped."

"Democracy" and "science" were the two banners of the 4 May Movement. Li Honglin's "Science and Superstition" has already held up one of the two in behalf of the CCP innovative faction. We hope that the CCP will wish to be even more courageous in raising also the big banner of "democracy;" that would really deserve to be regarded as inheriting the bequeathed will of the revolutionary martyrs and representing the interests of the masses of the people. Only thus can they overcome the "three crises of belief, confidence, and trust" and rebuild the people's confidence in communism.

9255

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'TA KUNG PAO' RECOUNTS HISTORY OF PLA AIR FORCE

HK060150 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English No 787, 6-12 Aug 81 Weekly Supplement p 14

[Article by Li Ying]

[Excerpt] On 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese revolutionary leaders reviewed a march-past of troops from a rostrum in the heart of Beijing upon the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Above them, 17 propeller-driven planes captured from the fleeing troops of Chiang Kai-shek flew over in ponderous formation. This was the fledgling Republic's Air Force.

Thirty-two years later, this branch of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) is a force of highly-trained pilots flying Chinese-made aircraft, combat troops servicing antiaircraft artillery and ground-to-air missile batteries, paratroops and support units, radar and signal corps.

China's Air Force owes its origins and its fighting spirit to the tough revolutionary period that also produced People's China.

As early as the 1920's, the Chinese Communist Party began to send cadres to study aeronautics in the Soviet Union. In 1939, the party sent 40 military veterans to be trained in flying and aircraft maintenance in Xinjiang, northwest China, then ruled by warlords independent from Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (KMT) troops.

By March 1946, the communists had set up their first aviation school in Mudanjiang, an area freed from KMT control in northeast China. The school was equipped with planes made from parts cannibalized from old machines captured from the Japanese during the Second World War.

The only "advanced" trainer was patched in 125 places and many times the planes had to be fueled with alcohol for lack of gasoline.

Nonetheless, the school managed to turn out 100 competent pilots who were to become the backbone of the PLA Air Force.

In 1949, Mao Zedong called for the creation of an air force that would "defend the motherland and be prepared to defeat invaders." Its mission has not changed since then.

"Our goal is to serve the people heart and soul," the present Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa says. "Our mission is to safeguard our territorial skies against invasion by imperialists and hegemonists, including regional hegemonists, and to help China's socialist construction."

Enemy 'Ace Pilots' Gunned Down

Soon after its formation in 1949, the ill-equipped and largely-untested air force backed up naval and infantry forces in battles to liberate China's offshore islands and fought back KMT air fighters now based on Taiwan.

During the Korean war, the pilots of the air force of the Chinese People's Volunteers, with less than 100 flight hours gunned down enemy "ace pilots" who had gone through the Second World War and flown at least 3,000 hours.

China began its own arms research and arms production in the early 1960's, and now makes its own fighters and bombers.

Pilots undergo strict selection and training. "Young recruits are very eager to enlist in the air force, but our standards are high," said Zhao Qun, a veteran Red Army man and adviser to an aviation school near Beijing.

Qualification For a Pilot

Trainee pilots must have graduated from high school with good marks at age 16 to 18, and be fit and intelligent. Before going to training school they take preparatory courses in military affairs, politics, general knowledge and physical training.

The whole program lasts 3 years and entails 240 flight hours. Those who pass the overall final examination earn diplomas and are assigned to the air force as pilots.

The new pilots must take another 2-year practical training program, which includes all-weather and instrument flying, stunt flying, simulated combat missions and formation training.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROBLEMS IN GUANGDONG PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK310456 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by correspondent Lo Ming: "Why Is There Still Lawlessness?--The Ultra-leftist Practice of 10 Counties and Municipalities in East Guangdong in Planned Parenthood Work"--continuation of second installment]

[Text] Criticism From Provincial and Central Authorities

After attending the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Prefectural Party Committee at the end of May--a meeting that used the "foreign policy" in launching the "Huai-hai campaign"--Secretary Du immediately went to the provincial capital to make a report. Before he left, he boasted that after his return, he would continue pressing on with his efforts. However, after he submitted his report in the provincial capital, he did not return immediately. Instead, he headed north (Beijing). Why? It was said that the Provincial Party Committee took a different view of these extreme actions. Du had taken things into his own hands, bypassing the immediate leadership and reporting directly to the higher levels. It was said that after debriefing him and reading the relevant data, the leadership of the State Council concerned said: Judging from what you say, it must have been quite a terrible scene the way things were done. This was actually a negation of the actions of those extremists. After Du returned to Huiyang, he did not reassert himself, instead, he drew in his horns. He walked down the steps in a quiet and subdued manner.

Why was such "criticism" from the relevant leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and the State Council so superficial? Why did they not check the "leftist" outrages in Huiyang in time? Some truth may be noted in a NANFANG RIBAO report on family planning: "The leadership must take a firm stand. Leading cadres at all levels must support family planning and should not freely condemn the practice." Thus, what cadres would dare to come out "against" the "revolutionary act" of fighting an "annihilation battle"--a battle for family planning? Therefore, "leftist" poison swept Huiyang Prefecture with disastrous consequences.

The Voice of Cadres and the Masses

A cadre said to this reporter: "Judging from the process as a whole, a 'leftist' mistake has been made in the current campaign for family planning, as far as the guiding thought is concerned. This finds prominent expression in the quest for

instant results in disregard of objective realities and possibilities. This has resulted in a reckless push forward which armed many cadres and people. Such a practice is also a violation of party discipline and state laws and an encroachment on the people's democratic rights. It is a case of turning promotion of a policy into a compulsion and acting against the instructions of the Provincial Party Committee. It is a case of resorting to administrative means instead of following an elaborate and conscientious process of ideological and political work. It is also one of approaching the masses with a hostile attitude. As a result, the Communist Party's prestige has suffered. Relations between the party and the masses have been further strained."

A scientific and technical worker said: "The practice of Huiyang Prefecture is holding this generation responsible for all the debts incurred by the several preceding generations. This is imposing 'too heavy a burden.'"

A worker concerned said: "Thumbing through all official documents, newspapers and magazines, we could not come up with anything that says that only one child is allowed. Nor could we find anything that says that without a 'one-child' certificate, we can be subjected to 'three interruptions of supply.' If there is a national requirement for only one child, then why should the state have not dared to make it a law? Only with laws in force, can people be made to obey." "On my last visit to Guangzhou, I got in touch with comrades in many areas. Their areas basically did not get involved. The site where the provincial government is located--Guangzhou--has never witnessed any upsurge in such a campaign." Meanwhile, the worker said that at the provincial work conference on family planning, it was pointed out that we could not erroneously interpret the universal encouragement of one child for every couple as a leftist policy. Since it was a matter of "encouragement," how could it be interpreted as "policy?" On the contrary, if we did things the way Huiyang Prefecture did, carrying out the "policy" on a compulsory basis, then it was obviously a case of being "leftist."

It was said that some cadres at the bureau level in Huiyang Prefecture considered this "Huai-hai campaign" as really a case of carrying things too far. Those workers involved regarded this as a "leftist" activity which was an encroachment upon human rights. Those victims should be allowed to have their verdicts reversed. Those rural commune members hold the view that this practice is even worse than what the Kuomintang did. Those who work in judicial departments said privately: Is there any law after all? Should laws be respected? A cadre at the level of deputy director of an office of a party committee or a department of an area raved in private: Du Ruizhi was really like a mad dog that went around biting people.

From the above, we can see the unpopularity of what is "leftist."

The "Three Stages" of the Huiyang Disaster and Du

People in Huiyang have pointed out the "three stages" of the Huiyang "leftist" disaster. The first was the "expansion" of party power among the people. The second was Li Fulin's causing an unnecessary drain on the country's manpower and financial resources. The third concerned the extreme actions on the part of Du Ruizhi. Everyone holds that Du Ruizhi is most unpopular and is an object of hatred.

Dang Xiangmin acted as secretary of the Huiyang Prefectural Party Committee during the period of the gang of four. In 1975, he enlarged the scope of the campaign to "restrict bourgeois rights," arousing great discontent among the people. The higher levels were compelled to transfer him away from Huiyang. Then Li Fulin acted as secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee. Several years ago, he promoted the "Tonghu project" in a campaign to learn from Daizhai in agriculture, causing a great waste of labor and money in several counties. The Guangdong Provincial Party Committee then under Xi Zhongxun ordered the suspension of the project.

After Li Fulin, Du Ruizhi served as acting secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee. It was learned that this man was a secretary of the Fushan Prefecture in the 1950's. He was always talked down to or railed at others. Some of his colleagues said: "He lacked a humanitarian character." During his term of office, he fooled around with women, satisfying his animal desires. Later he climbed up to be a vice chairman of the Provincial Agricultural Commission. It was said that he also served as a member of the Provincial Party Committee. Early last year, after he was transferred to Huiyang Prefecture, he lived it up by sampling the charms of women. He stayed all the time at the palatial room of the guesthouse of the Prefectural Party Committee (the West Lake guesthouse), living like a king. At a cadre meeting this year, this man [Du] said: "When he (Hua Guofeng) was secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee, I was also a secretary of the Prefectural Party Committee. He is not one to be taken seriously." He was filled with "leftist" poison, but he said, "all cadres under 40 are products of the 'leftist' line." Just a few words show that he is full of vainglory. This explained why the masses bestowed on him the glorious title of "Du Xisi" ["Du the fascist"]-- a nickname.

The Crisis Continues

It was said that Secretary of the Dongguan County Party Committee Ouyang De will be promoted to be deputy director of the administrative office of the Huiyang Prefecture. This is of course because the magnificent contributions he had made to this "Huai-hai campaign" had endeared him to Du. But it was recently again learned that the Guangdong authorities had announced the transfer of Du Ruizhi back to a provincial organ. It is still not known for certain whether he is being promoted for his "good" performance or being demoted for his bad performance.

Though Secretary Du is soon to be transferred away, Ouyang De will take his place. If the higher-level organ lets them "act freely," it seems that Secretary Du's promise to start another "Huai-hai campaign" "between September and October" is likely to be fulfilled.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAIWAN 'SPECIAL AGENTS' ON U.S. CAMPUSES DENOUNCED

OW110108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Yu Zhiheng]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--At the memorial service for Dr Chen Wen-cheng at Carnegie-Mellon University in the United States, quite a number of Taiwan students and scholars present covered their heads with paper bags. At the same time, among the marchers and demonstrators protesting the murder of Chen Wen-cheng in various parts of the United States, many were also seen covering their heads with paper bags. People cannot help asking: Why?

It is because the tentacles of Kuomintang special agents have long since extended into Chinese communities in various large U.S. cities and especially university campuses. Therefore, the students and scholars from Taiwan had to cover their faces with paper bags when participating in demonstrations and attending memorial services to protect themselves from persecution by Kuomintang special agents or accidents.

How do the Taiwan authorities keep watch on the activities of Taiwan intellectuals in various parts of America? As recently exposed by the MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO [OVERSEAS CHINESE IN AMERICA DAILY], the Kuomintang usually maintain surveillance over intellectuals in the United States through the "Anticommunist Patriotic League" or organizations like the "Party Groups" and so forth. According to a report by the University of Minnesota News Bureau dated 20 April 1976, there were 118 Taiwan students in the university, 4 of whom were being investigated and 10 under close surveillance. If Taiwan students were found discussing issues or reading books and periodicals published by mainland China, their passports would not be extended and their relatives in Taiwan would be punished. They would not be able to go back to Taiwan. If they did go back, they would not be allowed to leave Taiwan again and might even be imprisoned.

The backgrounds of those taking part in the Taiwan authorities' espionage activities are very complicated. They include graduate students directly sent to U.S. schools by Taiwan's espionage agencies, graduates from military schools, and Kuomintang's professional students. In the early 1970's, a major general of the Kuomintang Taiwan Garrison General Command, Tuan Chia-feng, who sneaked into Columbia University in New York under a "study" program, was often found at political discussion meetings of Taiwan students, gathering information on their political tendencies.

The Kuomintang Overseas Work Association and Taiwan's personnel stationed in the United States also frequently and directly take part in campus activities to keep watch on the students' movements.

Judging by reports, editorials and articles published by the MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO, the REIMEI RIBAO [NORTH AMERICA DAILY], the NIUYUE RIBAO [NEW YORK DAILY] and other Chinese-language papers and periodicals as well as speeches made at discussion meetings, many overseas Chinese are of the opinion that the tragic death of Dr Chen Wen-cheng was the inevitable criminal result of the Kuomintang's espionage activities abroad. As long as these espionage activities are allowed to continue, more and more overseas Chinese will be persecuted in the same way as Chen Wen-cheng was. Taiwan's espionage activities have swept into U.S. campuses like a gust of biting cold wind, chilling and threatening. Therefore, people strongly demand that the U.S. Government expel the "campus special agents" and also demand that the Taiwan authorities stop all espionage and terrorist activities and let people study and work in a peaceful environment.

CSO: 4005/830

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAIWAN LEAGUE TEA PARTY--Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--The general office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League gave a tea party in Beijing on 23 July to honor the little league baseball team of Taiwan youth residing in the United States. Cai Xiao, chairman, and Li Chunqing and Su Ziheng, vice chairmen, of the league, as well as well-known Taiwan figures in Beijing were present at the tea party. The baseball team arrived in Beijing on 10 July. It will leave for Chengdu, Chongqing, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shanghai and other places on 24 July. [OW041543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 23 Jul 81]

CSO: 4005/830

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAIWAN ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL ON PROFESSOR'S DEATH

OW031248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--A thorough investigation by Taiwan authorities into circumstances surrounding the death of Doctor Chen Wen-cheng, has been demanded by an official of the preparatory group for the establishment of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.

Dr Chen Wen-cheng, an assistant professor at Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University in the United States, was found dead in Taipei on 3 July after a 12-hour interrogation by Kuomintang secret agents.

In an interview with XINHUA yesterday, the federation official said that judging from overseas press reports and statements by Chen Wen-cheng's relatives and other persons in Taiwan Chen Wen-cheng was apparently the victim of illegal interrogation and persecution by Kuomintang secret agents and the Taiwan authorities are responsible for his sudden and mysterious death.

Over the past 30 years, the federation official continued, the Taiwan authorities have exercised a reign of terror. The lives and security of the people of Taiwan are not protected and Dr Chen's death is a case in point.

"Dr Chen's death has aroused the deep concern of the people on the mainland and abroad," he said. "We wish to extend our deep sympathy and solicitude to the family of Chen Wen-cheng."

The official demanded the Taiwan authorities guarantee that no such political persecution will occur in the future and that Taiwanese living abroad have the right and freedom to visit their relatives in Taiwan.

He also demanded that Taiwan authorities terminate the so-called "martial law" which has lasted for more than 30 years, curtail the activities of secret agents and put an end to the political persecution of the people of Taiwan and ensure their democratic rights and their lives and security.

CSO: 4020/239

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAIWAN ORGANIZATIONS' REACTIONS TO CHEN WEN-CHENG'S DEATH

Association Head Remarks

OW112022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--In a statement to the press here, a leading member of the preparatory group for the Association for the Promotion of Friendship Among Taiwan Compatriots in Shanghai pointed out that Chen Wen-cheng, a doctor of mathematics residing in the United States who was visiting his relatives in Taiwan, died suddenly and tragically as a result of a reign of terror instituted by the agents of the Taiwan authorities. He said the Taiwan authorities must stop their political persecution of the innocent compatriots in Taiwan and safeguard the Taiwan compatriots' democratic rights and security.

The leading member of the preparatory group said: The 1,500 or so Taiwan compatriots residing in Shanghai are very concerned about the case. After analyzing the case, they maintained that Chen Wen-cheng's tragic death was obviously political, resulting from illegal interrogation and cruel persecution by the special agents of Taiwan's "garrison command." They also maintained that the Taiwan authorities' investigation report covered up the facts of the case. It is fully justified for Chen Wen-cheng's family to reject the death certificate issued by the Taiwan authorities and to reject the remains of the deceased. While extending our deep condolences to Chen Wen-cheng's family, we firmly support the family's stand and the stand of all compatriots at home and abroad in demanding a thorough investigation of this case.

The group for the preparation of the Association for the Promotion of Friendship Among Taiwan Compatriots in Shanghai was set up in Shanghai on 7 August. The preparatory group is composed of 15 Taiwan compatriots. Guo Zhalie heads the group and Lin Chaoquan, Lin Renhe, Lin Minmin and Liang Suqing are deputy heads. Since its formation, the preparatory group has been soliciting the opinions of Taiwan compatriots in Shanghai. It will also draft the regulations of the association, discuss the nomination of representatives, sponsor a meeting of the representatives of the Taiwan compatriots in Shanghai and formally set up the association.

Control of Death Report

OW070546 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Taiwan's control yuan's 31 July investigation report on the cause of death of mathematician Dr Chen Wen-cheng, who was returning from the United States, covered up the true story.

After the sudden tragic death of mathematician Dr Chen Wen-cheng at dawn on 3 July, the Taiwan authorities said he "committed suicide to escape punishment." However, Chen Wen-cheng's relatives and Taiwan's public figures do not think he would commit suicide and doubt his death was a political assassination perpetrated by the Kuomintang. In the past few days, U.S. personages and Taiwan compatriots residing in the United States have condemned Taiwan authorities' U.S. espionage activities and their despicable acts of brutally persecuting Taiwan compatriots. They strongly demanded that Taiwan authorities thoroughly investigate the Chen case and give sincere and responsible explanations. On 31 July Taiwan's control yuan published an investigation report on the causes of Chen Wen-cheng's death.

The investigation report rejected the Taiwan authorities' allegation at a 6 July press conference that "there is a possibility that Chen Wen-cheng committed suicide to escape punishment." It also admitted that there was only a slight possibility Chen Wen-cheng committed suicide.

According to the investigation report, from the morning of 2 July to the dawn of 3 July, Chen Wen-cheng "was extremely exhausted--physically and mentally--after 20 hours of emotional excitement. It is more logical to suppose that after mounting the safety ladders he straddled the rail and fell because he was in a trance or was feeling giddy."

The investigation report did not touch on the important question that Chen Wen-cheng's death was a political assassination--a question raised by people concerned about the case. The report rejected that Chen Wencheng was murdered, saying: Chen Wen-cheng died near Taiwan University's research library. He was not moved to that site after his death. Chen Wen-cheng could not have been thrown from the safety ladders.

Fujian's Taiwan Association Remarks

OW042342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--A responsible person of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian Province called for the Taiwan authorities to account for the truth in the tragic death of Dr Chen Wen-cheng and to guarantee that no similar incidents of political persecution will occur. A native of Taiwan and a professor of mathematics in the United States, Dr Chen Wen-cheng died a tragic death while visiting his relatives in Taiwan.

In issuing a statement to this XINHUA correspondent on 3 August, the responsible person of the association pointed out: An analysis of Taiwan and foreign press reports on the case shows that Chen Wen-cheng's tragic death was apparently a

political incident deliberately created by special agents of the Taiwan Garrison Command and an outcome of stubbornly clinging to a reactionary stand, refusing to work for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and practicing the reign of terror and special agents on Taiwan by the Taiwan authorities. People in Fujian are deeply shocked by Chen Wen-cheng's sudden tragic death. In the past few days, they have condemned the Taiwan authorities' despicable acts of persecuting Taiwan compatriots and have voiced their support for the stand of Chen Wen-cheng's relatives and Taiwan compatriots who demand that this case be thoroughly investigated.

The responsible person of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian Province said: It is reasonable for Chen Wen-cheng's relatives to refuse to accept the death certificate issued by the Taiwan authorities or to identify and take back his body. We express our deep condolences to the relatives of Dr Chen Wen-cheng and call on the Taiwan authorities to clearly account for the truth in the Chen Wen-cheng case and to effectively guarantee the safety of Taiwan compatriots' lives.

League Leaders Comment

OW111135 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing--In the past few days responsible persons of the general headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League have made remarks one after another strongly condemning the Taiwan authorities for causing the Chen Wen-cheng murder case and demanding efforts to find out the root cause, sternly punish the murderer and insure the safety of overseas Chinese returning to Taiwan. They also extended their sincere condolences to Chen Wen-cheng's family.

Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: By suppressing the compatriots in Taiwan through political assassination the Taiwan authorities will never succeed in maintaining and consolidating their reactionary rule but only create grave consequences.

Su Ziheng, vice chairman of the league, said: Many compatriots from Taiwan who reside in the United States told me that students and scholars from Taiwan residing in the United States have been closely watched by special agents sent out by the Kuomintang authorities. Professor Chen Wen-cheng's death this time is eloquent proof of this. By ruthlessly persecuting the compatriots in Taiwan the Kuomintang authorities show their weakness and their fear of the people in Taiwan.

Tian Fuda, vice chairman of the league, said: In handling the murder case of Professor Chen Wen-cheng, it is necessary to thoroughly investigate the matter of criminal liability. He said that the compatriots of Kaoshan nationality on the mainland are indignant over the Chen Wen-cheng case and that they wish to extend their sincere condolences to Chen Wen-cheng's family.

Xu Mengshan, secretary general of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: A year ago Lin I-hsiung's mother and two daughters were murdered in Taiwan. Until today this case has not been solved, and this time Chen Wen-cheng has been murdered. This fully shows that there is no guarantee for the lives of the compatriots in Taiwan and for their freedom.

CSO: 4005/830

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON TAIWAN FLYER'S HOMESICKNESS

HK140007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Wei Tong [3634 0681]: "A Home on the Map--The Thoughts of a Taiwan Flyer of Mainland Origin on Returning Home"]

[Text] Recently, I happened to read the first letter written in 32 years to his mother by someone who has gone to Taiwan. His homesickness genuinely touched me and it was a long time before I could calm down.

The letter said: "Dear mama, do you know how many times I have used a ruler to measure the distance from home? Mama, do you know how many times I have drawn the route back home? Mama, do you know that it would take only 1 hour for me to fly to your side. However, I can't....

"I was away from home for only 8 years during the war of resistance against Japan, however, the civil war has separated us for 32 years. How many times can one have 32 years? In these 32 years, I dreamed many times that I had returned home. The homeland is so endearing and charming to a wanderer in a strange land like me. I cannot help feeling homesick whenever I fly back from abroad. I look at the homeland on the map. It is so very close. Silently I say to myself: O homeland, my mother. When can I return to your side.

"Mama, I now find the only shortcut to return to your side; it is to go to foreign countries first before I return to the mainland, my motherland.

"Going to foreign countries first and making a detour back home is a shortcut--who could believe it? Take the air distance between Shanghai and the United States for example; it takes about 20 hours to fly from San Francisco to Shanghai; however, it takes a Boeing 747 only 1 hour to travel from Taipei to Shanghai. It is clear that a detour is not a shortcut to the mainland. Nevertheless, this is the fact. Taiwan compatriots who leave Taiwan have their wishes fulfilled, and they have reunions with their relatives in the mainland. However, compatriots who stay in Taiwan can only long for the motherland and sigh under the moon on the other side of the sea."

In view of this, the letter continued: "I have already applied for release from military service. As soon as I have got approval, I will apply for immigration to other countries and then the day for our reunion will not be far away."

After reading this sincere and touching letter, who cannot feel sad about the splitting of our motherland into two parts?

Chinese are, after all, Chinese, and it is our great happiness if we, the wanderers, can return to the motherland and have reunion.

However, many Taiwan compatriots must first become foreigners or overseas Chinese before they can return to the motherland, otherwise, they can only see a home on the map. What a ridiculous thing this is.

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